IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

Case 1:08-cv-03710 Document 1	Filed 06/30/2008 Page 1 of 113
	TES DISTRICT COURT RICT OF ILLINOIS Page RECEIVED JUN 3 0 2008
United States of America ex rel.	
ROOSEVELT DAVIS #N73889	CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
(Full name and prison number) (Include name under which convicted)))
PETITIONER	CASE NO: (Supplied by Clerk of this Court)
vs.)
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (Warden, Superintendent, or authorized person having custody of petitioner) RESPONDENT, and	0 08CV3710 0 JUDGE LINDBERG 0 MAGISTRATE JUDGE SCHENKIER
(Fill in the following blank only if judgment attacked imposes a sentence to commence in the future)	
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF	Case Number of State Court Conviction:
(State where indement and a 1)	05 CR 2672
(State where judgment entered))
PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CO	PRPUS PERSON IN STATE CUSTODY
Name and location of court where conviction entered: ILLINOIS	CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, CHICAGO
2. Date of judgment of conviction: NOVEMBER 8th 200	5
3. Offense(s) of which petitioner was convicted (list all co	ounts with indictment numbers, if known)
POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE 05 CR 2	672
4. Sentence(s) imposed: EIGHT YEARS	
5. What was your plea? (Check one) (A) Not gui (B) Guilty (C) Nolo co	()
If you pleaded guilty to one count or indictment and no	ot guilty to another count or indictment, give details:

PART I -- TRIAL AND DIRECT REVIEW

1.	Kind of	trial: (Check one)	: Jury	(X)	Judge only ()
2.	Did you	testify at trial?	YES	(^X)	NO ()
3.	Did you	appeal from the co	onviction or t	he sentence impo	sed? YES (X) NO()
	(A) If	you appealed, give	the			
	(1)	Name of court:	APPELLATE	COURT 1st JU	DICIAL DIST	RICT 3rd DIVISION
	(2)) Result:	APPEAL DE	NIED		
	(3)) Date of ruling:	NOVEMBER	28th 2007		
	(4)) Issues raised:	STATES FA	ILURE TO ESTA	BLISH PROPE	CHAIN OF CUSTODY, STATES
	F	AILURE TO DISC	LOSE EXCUL	PATORY EVIDEN	CE.	
	(B) If	you did not appeal	explain brie	fly why not:		
4.	Did you	u appeal, or seek le	ave to appeal	i, to the highest s	tate court? YI	ES (X) NO ()
	(A) If	yes, give the				
	(1)) Result PET	ITION FOR	LEAVE TO APPE	AL WAS DENI	SD
	(2)) Date of ruling:	MAY 29th	2008		
	(3)) Issues raised:	NEFFECTIVE	ASSIATANCE C	F APPELLATE	COUNSEL, STATES FAILURE TO
÷	E	ESTABLISH PROPE	R CHAIN OF	CUSTODY, STA	TES FAILURE	TO DISCLOSE EXCULPATORY
	_ <u>E</u>	EVIDENCE.				
	(B) If	no, why not:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
5.	Did you	petition the United	i States Supr	eme Court for a	writ of <i>certiora</i>	ri? Yes () No (X)
	If yes,	give (A) date of pe	etition:	(B) d	ate <i>certiorari</i> w	as denied:

106051

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS CLERK OF THE COURT SUPREME COURT BUILDING SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62701 (217) 782-2035

May 29, 2008

Mr. Roosevelt Davis Reg. No. N-73889 East Moline Correctional Center 100 Hillcrest Road East Moline, IL 61244

No. 106051 - People State of Illinois, respondent, v. Roosevelt Davis, petitioner. Leave to appeal, Appellate Court, First District.

The Supreme Court today DENIED the petition for leave to appeal in the above entitled cause.

The mandate of this Court will issue to the Appellate Court on July 3, 2008.

106074

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS CLERK OF THE COURT SUPREME COURT BUILDING SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62701 (217) 782-2035

May 29, 2008

Mr. Roosevelt Davis Reg. No. N-73889 East Moline Correctional Center 100 Hillcrest Road East Moline, IL 61244

No. 106074 - People State of Illinois, respondent, v. Roosevelt Davis, petitioner. Leave to appeal, Appellate Court, First District.

The Supreme Court today DENIED the petition for leave to appeal in the above entitled cause.

The mandate of this Court will issue to the Appellate Court on July 3, 2008.

PART II - COLLATERAL PROCEEDINGS

l. With	respect to this conviction or sentence, have you filed a post-conviction petition in state court?
•) NO (x)
With	respect to each post-conviction petition give the following information (use additional sheets if necessar
A.	Name of court:
В.	Date of filing:
C.	Issues raised:
D.	Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your petition? YES () NO ()
E.	What was the court's ruling?
F.	Date of court's ruling:
G.	Did you appeal from the ruling on your petition? YES () NO ()
Н.	(a) If yes, (1) what was the result?
	(2) date of decision:
	(b) If no, explain briefly why not:
I.	Did you appeal, or seek leave to appeal this decision to the highest state court?
	YES () NO ()
	(a) If yes, (1) what was the result?
	(2) date of decision:
	(b) If no, explain briefly why not:

		pect to this conviction or sente ion procedure, such as coram	ence, have you filed a petition in a state court using any other form of mobis or habeas corpus? YES (X) NO ()
Α.	If y	es, give the following information	tion with respect to each proceeding (use separate sheets if necessary):
	1.	Nature of proceeding	PETITION FOR RELIEF FROM JUDGEMENT
	2.	Date petition filed	MARCH 13th 2007
	3.	Ruling on the petition	PETITION WAS DENIED
	3.	Date of ruling	JUNE 25th 2007
	4.	If you appealed, what was the ruling on appeal?	APPEAL STILL PENDING
	5.	Date of ruling on appeal	
	6.	If there was a further appeal, what was the ruling?	
	7.	Date of ruling on appeal	
3. With YES (res	pect to this conviction or sentence $NO^{(X)}$	ence, have you filed a previous petition for habeas corpus in federal court?
A .	If	yes, give name of court, case	title and case number:
В.	Di	d the court rule on your petition	on? If so, state
	(1)	Ruling:	
	(2)	Date:	
4. WI	TH NG	RESPECT TO THIS CON IN ANY COURT, OTHER T	VICTION OR SENTENCE, ARE THERE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS THAN THIS PETITION?
YES (⁽)	NO ()	
If yes, e	xpla	in: I AM CURRENTLY AWAIT	ING APPEAL ON MY PETITION FOR RELIEF FROM JUDGEMENT
			AITING TO FILE DUE TO NOT HAVING ALL OF THE RECORD.

PART III -- PETITIONER'S CLAIMS

1. State briefly every ground on which you claim that you are being held unlawfully. Summarize briefly the facts supporting each ground. You may attach additional pages stating additional grounds and supporting facts. If you fail to set forth all grounds in this petition, you may be barred from presenting additional grounds later.

BEFORE PROCEEDING IN THE FEDERAL COURT, YOU MUST ORDINARILY FIRST EXHAUST YOUR STATE COURT REMEDIES WITH RESPECT TO EACH GROUND FOR RELIEF ASSERTED.

(A) Ground one INNEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF APPELLATE COUNSEL Supporting facts (tell your story briefly without citing cases or law):

My appellate counsel refused to argue on direct appeal the trial courts denial of my motion to quash arrest and suppress evidence. It was apparent from the record that Chicago police officer Ruben Briones had given testimony contrary to that which he gave under oath at an earlier grand jury hearing on January 20th 2005 which procured an indictment against me. This officer's testimony at the motion to quash hearing during direct examination differed from that which he infact gave under oath during cross examination. The court in its ruling stated that "I would agree that there was (see attached page with ground one continuation)

(B) Ground two INNEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF APPELLATE COUNSEL AND TRIAL COUNSEL Supporting facts:

On August 4th 2005, trial counsel filed an oral motion for the subpeona of fingerprints from the large plastic bag the contained the recovered narcotics. This oral motion was granted by the court. From the cases onset, I had told defense counsel that at no time did I know that there was drugs in Mr. Martinez's car nor had I touched or possessed this bag of narcotics, contrary to the testimony of Chicago police officer(s). Defense counsel chose to against my decision to take me to trial without having secured the the fingerprint analysis which the court had in fact granted our motion for. Appellate counsel who was from the same office as my trial attorney(s) refused to argue this issue on direct appeal. Had trial counsel obtained this evidence prior to taking me to trial, it would have been useful evidence during the cross examining of the testifying officer(s). The result of the fingerprint analysis would not have resulted in my fingerprints being (see attached page with ground two continuation)

(C) Ground three <u>INNEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF APPELLATE COUNSEL</u> Supporting facts:

The trial court on August 4th 2005 denied defense counsel's oral motion to subpeona the confidential informant that Chicago police officer Ruben Briones testified before a grand jury under oath as to having received information from regarding a narcotic transaction that was going to take place. This officer would repeat this testimony indept when he gave testimony during direct examination at my motion to quash arrest hearing on June 30th 2005. But when this officer would be questioned during cross examination, he testified that he in fact had not spoken to an informant himself at all. (SEE attached page with ground three continuation)
(D) Ground four INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF APPELLATE COUNSEL

Supporting facts:

The prosecution before the start of and during the closing of my trial twice made reference to an informant having given police information in the presence of the jury on August 17th and 18th 2005. Prior to the start of my trial defense counsel had asked the court to grant defense's motion in limine preventing the prosecution from making reference to an informant or stating anything to the jury about an informant. In fact on one occassion the court sustained defense counsel's objection to the prosecutions statement to the jury about an informant/citizen providing police with information, (See attached page with ground four continuation)

- Have all grounds raised in this petition been presented to the highest court having jurisdiction? YES (X) NO ()
- 3. If you answered "NO" to question (16), state briefly what grounds were not so presented and why not:

(NOTE: Grounds five and six are continued on attached page(s) Ground seven also continued).

(Ground one continued)

NO reason the officers had for stopping the vehicle, but that is not how the officer testified that it went down. The officer testified that the vehicle was not stopped on western avenue. We all know that western avenue is a busy street". The court furthered stated that defense did have cause for impeachment against this officer regarding this officers earlier grand jury testimony. There is and was no reason appellate attorney should not have argued this issue on direct appeal. ISEE ATTACHED MOTION TO QUASH ARREST AND SUPPRESS EVIDENCE HEARING TRANSCRIPTS). EXHIBIT A Clearly the courts ruling was against the weight of the evidence presented at this hearing on June 30th 2005.

(Ground two continued)

On this large bag because I never had this bag in my possession. There is no way appellate counsel should have not addressed and argued this issue on direct appeal. (SEE ATTACHED TRIAL TRANSCRIPT AND LETTER FROM APPELLATE DEFENDER DATED JUNE 4th

2007) EXHIBIT B

(Ground three continued)

In fact this officer would testify during cross examination that he himself had no personal knowledge of this informant. The fact that this officers grand jury testimony led to me being indicted due to this informant issue, there should have been no way appellate counsel should not have argued this issue on direct appeal. The fact that my case had been dismissed during my preliminary hearing and the only way the case was brought back up was when the prosecution went before the grand jury with officer Briones testimony. I was in fact prevented from receiving a fair trial because both prosecutors and Chicago police Sgt. James O'Grady would make reference to an informant and having been provided with a description. It is likely that my appeal may have been granted had appellate counsel addressed this issue as well on direct appeal. (SEE ATTACHED GRAND JURY TRANSCRIPT, AND TRIAL TRANSCRIPT, AND MOTION TO QUASH HEARING TRANSCRIPT) EXHIBIT C

(Ground four continued)

the jury was informed by the court to disregard the prosecutions making of this now the second reference to an informant. Appellate counsel was aware from the record that the making of these statements contributed to my not receiving a fair trial. The mere fact that my earlier motion before another judge for the subpeona of the informant was denied clearly warranted appellate counsel arguing this issue on direct appeal. (SEE ATTACHED TRIAL TRANSCRIPTS) EXHIBIT D

(E) Ground five INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF APPELLATE COUNSEL Supporting facts:

when the trial court on August 18th 2005 refused to inform the jury during jury instructions of Chicago police officer Ruben Briones previous testimony(s) which were completely opposite at two previous hearings, this aided in my being denied a fair trial. The jury should have certainly been made aware of this officers previous inconsistencies concerning his testimony. In fact trial counsel had requested before the start of my trial that the jury be informed of this and the trial court refused to inform them. The jury should have been given a clear picture of the law regarding the differences of this officer's testimony(s). In fact during deliberations the jury sent a note back to the court requesting to see officer Briones's supplemental arrest REPORTS which had came into question during my trial. The court denied the jury access to these beports. The fact that the jury inquired about reveiwing this officers arrest reports showed that there were questions and concerns the jury had with regard to this efficers testimony. This issue should have been raised on direct appeal by appellate attorney. (SEE ATTACHED TRIAL TRANSCRIPTS) EXHIBIT E

(F) Ground six INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL Supporting facts:

The trial court as well as the appeals court refused to give proper review to the fact that the weight discrepency with regards to the drugs recovered and those which arrived at the Illinois crime lab for testing on December 22nd 2004, had a bearing on my being found guilty. There was clearly something wrong in that the Chicago police officer Ruben Briones testified that he recovered and weighed the narcotics on a scale at the police station and that that weight was 250 grams. It was testified by Brian Stevenson from the state police crime lab that he received what he tested to be 110 grams of substance. This issue clearly was not given proper review by either court. (SEE ATTACHED TRANSCRIPTS, TRIAL)

(G) Ground seven INEFFECTIVE ASSIATANCE OF COUNSEL Supporting facts:

The trial court and the appeals court failed to give proper review of a Chicago police arrest report which bore a Chicago police department tracking number. This report was found after my trial during pre-sentence investigation. This report stated that on the day of my arrest I was arrested and charged with being in possession of less than 15 grams of cocaine not 250 grams nor 110 grams as was testified to by Chicago police officer Ruben Briones and state police lab chemist Mr. Brian Stevenson. This report also bared the NAME OF TWO OF THE OFFICERS THAT TESTIFIED AT MY TRIAL. The court ruled against this evidence at my sentencing hearing on November 8th 2005, stating that it contained no narrative nor was it signed by anyone. The fact that it existed and could have been used to cross examine the officers at my trial was indeed meritable and should have been reviewed more thoroughly. Had this been done the result of my appeal may have been different. (SEE ATTACHED COPY OF ARREST REPORT, COPY OF OFFICIAL VERSION OF OFFENSE AND SENTENCING HEAR—ING TRANSCRIPTS) EXHIBIT G

PART IV - REPRESENTATION

Give the name and address,	if known,	of each	attorney	who re	presented	you i	n the	following	stages	of the	judgment
attacked herein:											

Ritacked nerein:
(A) At preliminary hearing Frank Cece Jr. 53 W. Jackson St. Chicago Il 60604
(B) At arraignment and plea Frank Cece Jr. "
(C) At trial Ms. Stephanie Hirschboeck & Ms. Rosemary Costin 69 W. Washington St. Chi. Il
(D) At sentencing Ms. Stephanie Hirschboeck & Ms. Rosemary Costin " 17thflr'
(E) On appeal Mr. Bruce Landrum 69 W. Washington Chicago I1 60602 17th flr.
(F) In any post-conviction proceeding
(G) Other (state):
PART V - FUTURE SENTENCE Do you have any future sentence to serve following the sentence imposed by this conviction?
YES () NO ($^{\times}$)
Name and location of the court which imposed the sentence:
Date and length of sentence to be served in the future
WHEREFORE, petitioner prays that the court grant petitioner all relief to which he may be entitled in this proceeding.
Signed on: June 13th 2008 (Date) Signature of attorney (if any)
I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.
Hoosevelt faces

(Signature of petitioner)

#N73889

(I.D. Number)

100 Hillcrest Rd. East Moline Il. 61244 (Address)

Case 1:08-cv-03710 | Document | Filed 06/30/2008 | Page 13 of 1.13

Exhibit A

Exhibit A+C
For Shounds
143

Exhibit C

IN RE: PEOPLE VS. MIGUEL MARTINEZ, 1 ROOSEVELT DAVIS 2 GJ NO 2231 ARR DATE 2-9-05 5 05 CR 2672 6 7 BEFORE THE SPECIAL GRAND JURY OF COOK COUNTY, 8 JANUARY, 2005 10 TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY TAKEN IN THE 11 ABOVE ENTITLED MATTER ON JANUARY 20, 2005. 12 13 MR. JAMES TOMASKA 14 PRESENT: ASSISTANT STATE'S ATTORNEY 15 16 17 REPORTED BY JOSEPH A. SZYBIST CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER 18 ILLINOIS LICENSE NO. 084-1752 19 20 21 22 LIST OF WITNESSES: OFFICER BRIONES 23 24

THE FOREPERSON: Raise your right hand, please.

(Witness duly sworn.)

MR. TOMASKA: The People of the State of Illinois are seeking a True Bill of Indictment before the Special January Grand Jury Number 2231 against the defendants Miguel Martinez and Roosevelt Davis who are charged with the following offenses:

Defendant Martinez is charged with delivery of a controlled substance, 100 or more grams but less than 400 grams of cocaine.

Defendant Davis is charged with possession of a controlled substance, 100 or more grams but less than 400 grams cocaine.

The Grand Jury does have the right to subpoena and question any person against whom the State's Attorney is seeking a Bill of Indictment, or any other person, and to obtain and examine any documents or transcripts relevant to the matter being prosecuted by the State's Attorney.

OFFICER BRIONES,

having been first duly sworn, was examined and

testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY

MR. TOMASKA:

- Q. Officer, would you please state your name, your star number and your current unit of assignment.
- A. Officer Ruben Briones, star 19024, presently assigned to Unit 189 of the Chicago Police Department.
- Q. Officer, on December 16, 2004, at approximately 2:10 p.m. were you on duty in the area of 5402 North Western Avenue in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Officer, were you there because you received information that a narcotics transaction was gonna happen at that location?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, officer, did you set up a surveillance at that location?
 - A. Yes, I did.
- Q. And did you observe defendant Davis standing on the corner of that location for approximately 15 minutes before a van pulled up

which was driven by defendant Martinez?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. Did defendant Davis then enter that van on the passenger's side?
 - A. Yes. he did.
- Q. Did you approach that van and observe defendant Martinez hand defendant Davis a large clear plastic bag that contained white powder, suspect cocaine?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And did defendant Davíš look in your, direction and open the glove compartment and attempt to place that bag inside the glove compartment?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Were both defendants then placed into custody?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Was that plastic bag recovered from the glove compartment and found to contain suspect cocaine?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Did you inventory that plastic bag and send it to the Illinois State Police crime lab for

testing and analysis? 1 Yes, I did. 2 To the best of your knowledge, officer, 3 did they report back to you that the total weight 4 of the contents of that plastic bag came to 5 6 110 grams and that that weight and that substance 7 t/ested positive for cocaine? 8 That's correct. Α. 9 MR. TOMASKA: Are there any questions for 10 the officer? THE FOREPERSON: 11 No. MR. TOMASKA: 12 Thank you. 13 (Witness excused.) 14 (Whereupon the Grand Jury was 15 left alone to deliberate, 16 after which the following 17 proceedings were had.) 18 THE FOREPERSON: True Bill. 19 (Whereupon the above-entitled 20 cause was continued 21 for arraignment before 22 the Presiding Judge of 23 the Criminal Division.) 24

STATE OF ILLINOIS)

) SS:

COUNTY OF C O O K)

I, Joseph A. Szybist, a Certified
Shorthand Reporter licensed to practice in the
State of Illinois, do hereby certify that I
reported in shorthand the proceedings had in the
hearing of the above entitled cause; that I
thereafter caused the foregoing to be transcribed
into typewriting, which I hereby certify is a true
and accurate transcript of the proceedings had
before the Grand Jury of Cook County.

Joseph A. Szybist

OFFICIAL VERSION OF THE OFFENSE:

According to the Chicago Police Criminal History Report CB#16036653: The Defendant was arrested December 16, 2004 by Officer Mckenna of Dist. 020 of the Chicago Police Department and Charged with PCS-Possession-Less Than 15 Grams-Cocaine. On August 18, 2005, the Defendant was found guilty of Possession-100 Grams cocaine in case number 05CR267202. The Defendant is scheduled to appear before the Honorable Judge Mary Margaret Brosnahan on September 20, 2005 for sentencing in case number 05CR267202.

DEFENDANT'S VERSION OF THE OFFENSE:

The Defendant stated that he was advised by his attorney to not discuss his version of the offense. He stated that he plans to file for a new trial.

SOCIAL HISTORY:

The Defendant Roosevelt Davis stated that he was born April 24, 1967 in Chicago, IL. to the union of Allen Yarbrough and Lillian Beard One of four children, the Defendant stated that he was raised by both parents (separate homes) and described his childhood as normal. He stated that his upbringing was church going and stern discipline. The Defendant stated that he was reared on the North Side of Chicago.

The Defendant reported a great relationship with his father who lives in Robinsonville, Ms. and is employed as a driver for a local casino. He stated that h is father has failing health. He reported a "terrific" relationship with his mother who lives in Chicago and is in fair health. The Defendant reported a great relationship with his siblings.

The Defendant denied any family history of physical, sexual or emotional abuse. He stated that he was disciplined sternly and he denied any past or present DCFS involvement.

Upon his release from incarceration, the Defendant stated that he will reside at 1900 W. Pratt, 1st Fl., Chicago, IL with his fiance Dawna Swanson. This investigator spoke with a Dawna Swanson who identified as the Defendant's fiancee. She stated that the Defendant will reside at the above address upon his release. She also corroborated with the Defendant's statements regarding his social history.

nature of First Arresting / Appearing Officer / Investigator:

	A	RREST REPO	ORT		····	<u> </u>		Page 1 of
		Status:	IDENT. CLE.	ARED		-		
	016036653	Arrest Date:	16:10 16-DEC	-2004	Holding F	acility: DI	STRIC	T 020 LOCKUP
Name:	DAVIS, ROOSEVELT				<u> </u>			- 020 LOCKUP
Alias:								55M. 256 60 0000
State:		Scars/Marks:						SSN: 356-62-9609 Photograph? N
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	Sex: Race: Height: Weight:	Sex: MALE Race: BLACK Height: 506 Weight: 170 1, CHICAGO, IL 60625 CHICAGO, IL 60659	Sex: MALE Race: BLACK Height: 506 Weight: 170 1, CHICAGO, IL 60625 CHICAGO, IL 60659 Sex: MALE Eye Color: Hair Color: Hair Color: Complexion:	Sex: MALE Race: BLACK Height: 506 Weight: 170 1, CHICAGO, IL 60625 CHICAGO, IL 60659 Sex: MALE Eye Color: BROWN Hair.Color: BLACK Hair Style: BALD Complexion: MEDIUM	Sex: MALE Race: BLACK Height: 506 Weight: 170 1, CHICAGO, IL 60625 CHICAGO, IL 60659	Sex: MALE Race: BLACK Height: 506 Weight: 170 Longlexion: MEDIUM Resis 1, CHICAGO, IL 60625 CHICAGO, IL 60659	Sex: MALE Race: BLACK Height: 506 Weight: 170 Complexion: MEDIUM Resisted Arrest? CHICAGO, IL 60625 CHICAGO, IL 60659 Puton G T Inchoate Code DV Victim	Sex: MALE Race: BLACK Height: 506 Weight: 170 L. CHICAGO, IL 60625 CHICAGO, IL 60659 Sex: MALE Eye Color: BROWN Hair Color: BLACK Hair Style: BALD Complexion: MEDIUM Phone No Complexion G T Inchoate Code DV Victim

Identify and describe all property or possible evidence recovered at the end of the Namative in column form. Show exactly where found, when found it and it's description (include Property) include Property in the street of the

Narcotic d	& Gang	Investigation	Section Su	applementary	Report
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<u> </u>	Offender Updated			Property Updated [1		Circumeta	nces Updated	1.1
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7 - C/N/C

EVENT NUMBER: 11884

This Is A Narcotic & Gang Investigations Section Investigation Officer's Report By Beat 6212

OPERATION / MISSION #:

SNAP

OFFENDER(S):

IN CUSTODY-

#2- DAVIS, Roosevelt

2- Juv-Ct 3- Ref Pros

M/B/37 24Apr67,

4- Comm Adj

R.D. NUMBER: HK812324

506 hgt., 170 lbs., baid head 6104 N. Oakley

1- Arrest

GANG AFFILIATION(S):

Otteriaer #z-pemea

CHARGE(S):

Possession of a Controlled Substance

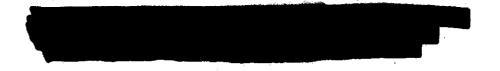
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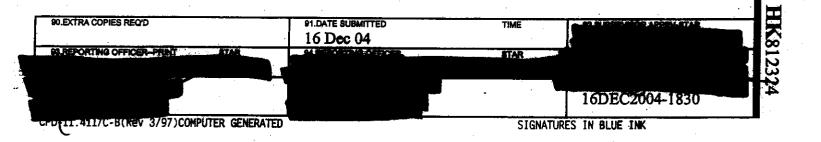
Br 57-2 on 27Jan05

OFFICER:

POLICE PERSONNEL ON SCENE:







This Is A Narcotic & Gang Inv gations Section Investigation Office Report By Beat 6212 Page 2 One (1) plastic bag containing suspect **EVIDENCE RECOVERED** cocaine as recovered from glove compartment of offender #1's vehicle b \$453.00 recovered from offender #1's lnv# person by 250 GRAMS \$31, 250.00 TOTAL WEIGHT & STREET VALUE: **EVIDENCE OFFICER:** One (1) 1996 Mercury Licence applied for VEHICLE SEIZED: OEC, 189 W/C **NOTIFICATIONS:** HISTORY OF INVESTIGATION: in summary, on stated date the undersigned received information that a narcotics transaction would be taking place in the vicinity of 5400 N. Lincoln at stated that the subject facilitating the transaction would be a male Black subject, approx. 1400 hours approx. 35 years old, 5'06 hgt. 180 lbs, with a shaved head. Based upon this information At approx 1300 hours, observed a male Black subject arrive driving a small dark Saturn sedan. This subject exited his vehicle and stood on the corner of Balmoral and Western for about fifteen minutes. The subject then began walking east on Balmoral to Western where he waited on the northwest comer of that location in the bus stop maintained upon this subject as he repeatedly made or received phone calls. Tat approx 1410 hours a 1996 Mercury Mystique with applied for licence plates pulled into the rear of 54. N. Western and parked. The driver of this vehicle honked the horn and the male Black subject immediately turned in that direction and ran up to the car. The male Black subject then entered the vehicle and subjects were observed notified team members and assist units to investigate and move in. inspecting some item. approached the vehicle and observed offender #1 hand to offender #2 a large plastic bag containing approaching. suspect cocaine. Offender #2 then looked up and saw Offender #2 then opened the glove compartment and placed the cocaine inside. The subjects were removed from the vehicle and the substance recovered from the glove compartment. Both subjects were placed under arrest and transported with the evidence to 020 for processing.

ILLINOIS STATE POLICE

Division of Forensic Services Forensic Science Center at Chicago 1941 West Roosevelt Road Chicago, Illinois 60608-1229 (312) 433-8000 (Voice) * 1-(800) 255-3323 (TDD)

Rod R. Blagojevich Governor

December 22, 2004

Larry G. Trent Director

RUBEN BRIONES 19024 CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT UNIT 189 NARCOTICS SECTION 3340 WEST FILLMORE STREET CHICAGO IL 60624

Laboratory Case #C04-056604 RD #HK812324

OFFENSE:

Violation of Controlled Substances Act

SUSPECT:

Roosevelt Davis

The following evidence was received by the Forensic Science Center at Chicago on December 21, 2004: Inventory# 10452143

AB EXHIBIT

ITEM SUBMITTED

FINDINGS Cocaine

110.0 grams of white chunky

substance from one item

730 ILCS 5/5-9-1.4(b) states that a criminal laboratory analysis fee of \$100 shall be imposed for persons adjudged guilty of an offense in violation of the Cannabis Control Act or the Illinois Controlled Substances Act.

Respectfully submitted,

Brian A. Stevenson Forensic Scientist

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Case 1:08-cv-03710 Document 1 Filed 06/30/2008 Page 30 of 113
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                                  I N D E X
     2
        Date of hearing: 6-30-05
        B-1 through B-62
    6
        WITNESSES:
    7
                                   DΧ
                                          <u>CX</u>
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       MIGUEL MARTINEZ
                                                        RCX
    8
                 Petitioner-Defendant rests....18
                                                         43
    9
       RUBEN BRIONUS
                 People-Respondent rests.....48
                                  19
  10
                                                          47
       Ruling.....59
  11
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Information about a confidential informant 1 2 related that there was a male Black subject, 3 approximately 35 years of age, five-six, 170 pounds, with a shaved head that would be retrieving a couple ounces of cocaine from the area of 5400 North Lincoln. 5 6 And armed with that information, did you and 7 fellow officers set up a surveillance? 8 That's correct. 9 Q Approximately how many other officers were with you? 10 11 Five other officers. 12 Officer, was this your first narcotics 13 surveillance or have you been involved in any other 14 narcotics surveillance? 15 I have been involved with hundreds of 16 narcotic surveillances. 17 And you were -- what is the term, a 18 surveillance officer or were you an enforcement officer? 19 20 Α Surveillance officer. What type of vehicle were you in?

- 21
- 22 I was in a covert vehicle.

- 23 Q What do you mean by "covert" car?
 - Α It is just a regular vehicle.

identification of the Defendant.

Is there a bus stop there? Q

23

- Yes, it is, on the northwest corner. Α
 - Did the Defendant continue to wait at that Q

1:08-cv-03710 Document 1

Mr. Martinez from five to 10 feet away?

Case 1:08-cv-03710 Document 1 Filed 06/30/2008 Page 39 of 113

23

24

past 11 years?

That's correct.

Α

```
At this point, were you still standing five
   to 10 feet away from the passenger side door?
             When I saw this, I approached the vehicle
3
       Α
   instead of getting closer.
4
             As you approached, what, if anything, did Mr.
5
6
   Davis do at that point?
             He looked in my direction.
7
8
             And what, if anything, did you do next?
        Q
             And than he placed that plastic bag that was
9
        Α
   given to him by Mr. Martinez into the glove box.
             What did you do at that point?
11
        Q
             At that point, I was almost near the
12
   passenger side door. I yelled, "Police," and I told
13
   him to get out of that car.
14
15
             And did Mr. Davis step out of the vehicle?
        Q
16
            Yes, he did.
        Α
17
             Did you also have a sergeant with you
   approaching the car?
18
19
        Α
             Yes, I did.
20
             Was he approaching the same side or the
21
   driver's side?
22
             The driver's side.
        Α
23
             And did you observe him get Mr. Martinez, the
```

driver?

```
93719 Document 1 Filed 06/30/2008 Page 47 of 113
 1
    at Balmoral and Western?
 2
        Α
              No.
 3
              MS. COSTIN: Marking Defense Exhibit No. 1
 4
    for Identification.
 5
                         (WHEREUPON, the document was
                          marked Defense Exhibit No. 1
 6
                          for identification.)
 7
    BY MS. COSTIN:
 8
              Did you make a police report that day,
 9
    Officer?
10
        Α
              I did not.
11
              Did you sign a police report?
12
              I believe that's Sergeant O'Grady's.
        Α
13
             Did you put your initials at the bottom of
        Q
    that police report?
14
15
        Α
              No.
16
             MS. COSTIN: If I may approach, Judge?
17
              THE COURT:
                          Sure.
18
    BY MS. COSTIN:
19
              Showing you what has been marked Defense
        Q
    Exhibit No. 1 for Identification. Are these your
20
21
    initials down at the bottom?
22
        Α
             Yes.
23
        Q
             So, those are your initials?
24
        Α
             Yes.
```

- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18 Q And everybody was in plainclothes?
- 19 That's correct. Α
- And what was the distance between you and 20 21 those other undercover vehicles?
- 22 I don't recall. Α
- 23 Q And were you the closest undercover vehicle 24 to the surveillance point?

```
Jiffy Lube?
            That's correct.
 2
       Α
            THE COURT: That's the vehicle you saw Mr.
 3
   Davis arrive in?
             THE WITNESS: Mr. Davis arrive, yes.
5
   BY MS. COSTIN:
6
           Now, you saw Mr. Davis talking on the phone
7
   at that time?
8
          That's correct.
9
           Now, you couldn't hear that he was talking to
10
   his wife?
11
            (No response)
12
          Did you hear that he was talking to his wife?
13
        Q
             No.
14
        Α
            Could you hear what he was saying at all?
15
        Q
             No.
16
        Α
            And then you followed him approximately three
17
        0
   to four blocks?
18
            That's correct.
19
        Α
          And he ended up by a bus stop?
20
          That's correct.
21
        Α
            Okay. Now, how many vehicles were with you
22
23
    at this time?
       A The three vehicles again.
24
```

```
And where were they located?
1
       Q
 2
            I don't recall.
       Α
 3
            And the same amount of officers?
       Q
            That's correct.
 4
       Α
            Now, were you the closest vehicle at this
 5
 6
   time?
 7
       Α
            I don't recall.
            Now, when you saw Mr. Martinez's car pull up,
 8
9
   what kind of a car was it?
10
            It was a Mercury Mystique.
       A
            Now so we're clear again, a Mercury Mystique
11
12
   is a compact car?
            It's a four-door.
13
            Four-door car?
14
       Q
15
       Α
            That's correct.
          And you saw Mr. Davis get into that vehicle?
16
       Q
          That's correct.
17
       Α
18
            Okay. Now, do you remember testifying at the
       Q
   Grand Jury on January 20, 2005?
19
20
       Α
            That's correct.
21
            And this is approximately 35, 40 days after
       Q
22
   this occurred?
23
       Α
            That's correct.
24
       Q And were you asked this question:
```

MS. SMITH: No, Judge.

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1 correct? 2 Α That's correct. 3 And this vehicle was towed, correct? That's correct. Α And the vehicle report also filled out by the 5 6 police indicate that it was a four-door Mystique, 7 correct? 8 Α That's correct. 9 And in your vice-case report, the report you filled out and the officers, you never referred to 10 this car as a van, correct? 11 12 Α That's correct. 13 It is just the questioning by the Assistant State's Attorney who kept referring to it as a van, 14 15 correct? That's correct. 16 Α 17 Officer, the description counsel went through 18 with the description of what was not contained in the information from the C.I., but the C.I. did describe 19 an individual with a shaved head, correct? 20 21 That's correct. And while the Defendant does that have a 22 shaved head today, at the time of his arrest, the 23

Defendant had a shaved head, correct?

- 1 That's correct. Α 2 And the Defendant also matched the Q approximate age, race, sex, height and weight of the 3 information from the C.I., correct? 4 5 That's correct? In addition to being at the location at the 6 7 time the C.I. had provided? 8 Α That's correct. 9 Officer, just so everyone is clear, Western Avenue runs north and south, correct? 10 11 Α That's correct. 12. And at that point, Lincoln Avenue also runs straight north and south, correct? 13 14 That's correct. And Balmoral runs east and west, correct? 15 Q 16 Α Yes. 17 And Lincoln Avenue is approximately three Q blocks to the west of Western Avenue, correct? 18 19 Α Yes, it is. 20 So, ndfor the Defendant to walk from Lincoln and Balmoral to Western and Balmoral, he is only 21 22 walking approximately three blocks? 23 Α That's correct.
 - Q And counsel pointed out that your report --

Α Western Avenue is a busy, busy intersection or busy road, street.

21 MR. KOPEC: Judge, if I could have one 22 second.

23 THE COURT: Sure.

24 BY MR. KOPEC:

19

12.

today from client, Mr. Martinez, that he was the driver of a vehicle that was stopped by the police officers on December 16th of 2004.

When the vehicle was stopped, my client was not committing any type of traffic offenses. He was not violating any state, local or federal laws. And he was detained by the police officers for no reason whatsoever, outside of the fact that he stopped to pick up his friend, who was waiting at the bus stop.

The police officers were at that location based on general information that they received from a confidential informant. The information that the officers were acting upon is extremely vague, and the only description that they have was a male Black, with a bald head, weighing 180 pounds, five-six and 35 years old.

Judge, it's 2:00 in the afternoon. Any Black male in that neighborhood could have fit that description. The fact that my client stopped to help a friend out at a bus stop doesn't mean that he was doing anything unlawful.

The officers had no information about who would be arriving at that location; who, if

anybody, would be involved in the transaction; whether or not there would be a female or a male or the nationality or ethnicity of any other individuals that would be involved in this alleged transaction.

Judge, the officer testified that the information provided that the alleged transaction would take place at 5400 North Lincoln. My client was on 5400 North Western. So, there is a difference in location. There is no license plate that was given, no description of a vehicle that would be arriving at that time.

Judge, the officer had testified previously in the Grand Jury that he approached a van, and all these transactions happened inside a van. However, his police reports say a vehicle, a passenger car. The officer -- I would ask you to accept that on that particular day the officers were acting on information and taking a hunch or a guess or a stab in the dark about what was happening when my client picked up this male Black. And just because they were acting on a hunch, pulled over this vehicle to try to find out whether or not this individual, being Mr. Davis, was involved in the transaction. They unlawfully searched the vehicle in which my client was the driver.

You have not heard any information or testimony regarding if there was an exchange of money between the parties. The narcotics were found inside the glove box. Judge, most likely, the narcotics were inside of the glove box all along, and that the officer just randomly and unlawfully searched this car. And that's when they found these drugs.

It's not very credible that the officer who testified before the court today, he just happened to walk up on this vehicle and coincidentally found these drugs in plane view.

I would ask that you find that we have met our burden and grant our motion in regards to Mr. Martinez; that he was just operating this vehicle, picked up his friend, who just happened to fit the general and vague description, being a male Black with a bald head at that time, and his vehicle was unlawfully searched based on that -- or his friend's vehicle was unlawfully searched based on that information, and that the evidence that was recovered should be suppressed.

THE COURT: Thank you, Miss Smith.

MS. COSTIN: Judge, we'll adopt that

argument.

THE COURT: I'll so note.

MS. COSTIN: I would like to add that your Honor is aware of the case of Florida versus Jackie El. That is a Supreme Court case. And in that case, the court rejected the Prosecution's argument that Tip was reliable because it described the Defendant by age, clothing and location.

Here we don't even have the location right. Also in that case, in Alabama versus White, another Supreme Court case, a bare report of an unknown, unaccountable who even explained how he got the information and, what the officer said, he didn't know or gave any corroboration of how he got that information, was not a good basis for a Terry stop.

And indeed Mr. Martinez is a credible witness here. He says he's driving away. The car is stopped. He says it's an undercover officer that blocks his path. He says it's no lights. He could have given you full blown details, but he doesn't; very reliable witness. He said just exactly what occurred.

You also have the fact that the officer, less than 40 days after this occurred, is testifying at the Grand Jury, saying what he saw occur in the

van. Now, he wasn't asked it once. He was asked it a couple of occasions. And he never corrected it.

Judge, because of that we ask you grant or Motion.

THE COURT: State?

MR. KOPEC: Judge, first of all with respect to Mr. Martinez, you heard him testify. He's obviously a convicted felon. But even that aside, his version of the events doesn't make any sense whatsoever.

He says that he is stopped on Western Avenue by an undercovr detective car, not an undercover car, but a detective car. And he says rather than activate lights, activate a siren and pull over the Defendant's vehicle, that he merely pulls in front of him and stops his car.

So, let's think about that. He's driving alone. A car pulls in front of him and stops. His reaction is to stop his vehicle instead of just move to the left lane and drive along. He decides to stop. Not only does that not make any sense from a police standpoint, why would you pull someone over like that? How do you know to indicate that you are the police, if Mr. Martinez never testified they flagged him down or showed him any badge?

His testimony was cars pulled in front of him and stopped. Did he testify that other cars blocked him in? He says there were other cars but they didn't come out until later. So, he had one car pulling in front of him. Not only doesn't that make any sense from just the police practicality standpoint, it doesn't make sense from a safety standpoint.

Your Honor, I'm sure, is well aware of the traffic on Western Avenue. It is a busy street. Are you going to pull over your car and get out of your car on Western Avenue without activating any sort of emergency equipment so that you don't get struck by the car right behind you, apparently Mr. Martinez, or other cars in the left.lane of traffic?

Why would police officers do that? That makes no sense in terms of safety. That just would not happen. That scenario of an arrest makes no sense whatsoever, Judge.

Additionally, his conspiracy theory of those police -- you know, he wasn't doing anything; the police stopped him for no reason; throw him on the ground; throw him in the car, every conspiracy needs a why. Why him? He never met those officers. Those

1.0

officers never met him. In fact, they don't have even a description of him. Why did they pull him over? Why would they throw him on the ground?

Judge, it doesn't make sense the way it went down. We ask you not to believe the Defendant, Martinez's credibility. On the contrary you heard the credible testimony of the police officer and his version of how this arrest took place makes perfect sense. They had to make a description of the Defendant -- what turned out to be the Defendant, Davis.

And counsel points out Florida versus J.L. on the whole issue of how much predictive information the C.I. can give to make a valid arrest. But that's not what we have here. And J.L. and those type of cases, the police took the C.I. information and made a stop, made an arrest. That's not what we have here. Here they followed the Defendant. They didn't arrest him on Lincoln and Balmoral as soon as they saw him. They didn't arrest him on Western and Balmoral as soon as they saw him meet with Mr. Martinez. They merely walked up to the vehicle. This is a completely different situation from J.L. where they arrest the person based solely on the C.I.

information.

In this case in fact you can take and draw out that whole C.I. information. Because what you essentially have here, when did you boil the case down, is a police officer standing in a public place where he has a right to be, five to 10 feet away, he sees two Defendants with a bag, which in his 11 years as a police officer, he believes to be cocaine. He is on a public place. He sees a crime. That's probable cause to arrest the Defendants.

The C.I. issue is not an issue, Judge. It merely explains how they got to the scene. And ultimately he was in a public place, he sees a crime. He has probable cause to arrest both Defendants.

Judge, counsel went on and on about the testimony if the Grand Jury of a van. I think it is clear, your Honor, other reports the police filled out indicate a car. The Assistant State's Attorney called it a van. That's the only impeachment against this Defendant -- against the police officer. We ask that you accept this version of events, since they are the ones that make the most sense, and that you disbelieve Defendant Martinez and you deny both Defendants' Motions.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Any response?

9.

MS. COSTIN: Yes, please. That's huge. It's huge: van, car. It's huge. Because it says what he could see and what he could observe at that time. It's huge.

So, if the C.I. -- he preferred to ignore everything that happened with the C.I., then we have to go on what this officer said. And at a different proceeding under oath he said it was a van. And now he comes here and tells you it is a Mercury Mystique. So, it's his ability to observe. He says one thing at the Grand Jury and one thing here in front of your Honor.

Also, just as an aside, the officer did testify that there was no lights or anything on the vehicle. So, Mr. Martinez was being correct when he said that no van pulled in front of him with Mars lights going and radioing and telling him to get out of the car because the officer said those cars were not equipped with that.

Nothing further.

THE COURT: Miss Smith, any comments?

MS. SMITH: Judge, just briefly in response

to the conspiracy of the why Mr. Martinez' vehicle was stopped. It is because a male Black entered inside his car. And that's the reason why he was stopped. The officers were watching Mr. Davis for a period of time. They were suspicious. And I'm sure in their trainings, the trainings of 11 years, the officers know how to pull over a vehicle to prevent it from moving; jump out with their guns; make them get out of car because they believe, over a hunch, that this was some type of transaction.

And based on that, that's what made an illegal search of the car. And they found the narcotics inside the glove box. The narcotics weren't found on anyone's lap or on the floor or weren't dropped or anything. They had to go inside in a closed glove box inside this vehicle and recover the drugs.

And that's what happened in this case, based on that vague information of a tip that they received from a confidential informant. My client testified credibly, and we ask that you grant our motion.

MS. COSTIN: I will note that.

THE COURT: Thank you. I will note that also.

There is no question if I believed the story related by Mr. Martinez, I would quash the arrest and suppress the evidence.

Insofar as Defense counsel's argument regarding their having insufficient cause to pull the vehicle over, I would agree. However, we have a conflict in facts here. And the officer testified that's not how it went down. He rather was not stopped on Western. Western, we all know, is a very busy -- one of the main thoroughfares. There's north and south. I think it runs from each end of Chicago, north and south, and a main highway at that. As a matter of fact, it goes from Blue Island and beyond.

We all know that it was four-door car, because Mr. Martinez testified it was a four-door car. So, we know it was a car. I found unfortunately that those that present matters to the Grand Jury in leading questions quite frequently misstate facts, causing problems like this and in doing it in a rapid fashion as they do, says a van instead of a car. and here you have a cause for impeachment. All the reports indicate it was a car. Mr. Martinez indicates it was a car. I accept the fact it was a car.

If it occurred as the officers

testified, they don't need any informant whatsoever. If for whatever reason, on a hunch, if they just have the statement, in this area I saw what transpired, I'm sure that would rather unlikely, but even if they did, and finally got to the alley and saw what the officer said he saw, a bag being transferred, and once Mr. Davis got it, he saw somebody approaching the vehicle, put it into the glove compartment, and at that point there's an arrest.

Under all the intended circumstances, I would believe the officers' testimony and find that they did have probable cause to make the arrest.

Motion To Quash Arrest/Suppress Evidence will be respectfully denied.

MS. COSTIN: I would like a status date.

What is Mr. Davis' term? I explained to him that while the Motion was pending, no term had been running. Actually since I have been representing him, no term has been running.

MR. KOPEC: According to the State, if the demand was running, the demand would be 56.

MS. COSTIN: As your Honor recalls, Mr. Davis is inquiring about his term time. When I was appointed, your Honor told him his term was not

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1	STATE OF ILLINOIS)
2) SS: COUNTY OF C O O K)
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6	
7	I, BARBARA J. KIMBROUGH, CSR, Official Court
8	Reporter of the Circuit Court of Cook County, County
9	Department - Criminal Division, do hereby certify that
10	I reported in shorthand the proceedings had at the
11	hearing in the above-entitled cause; that I thereafter
12	caused to be transcribed into typewriting the above
13	Report of Proceedings, which I hereby certify is a
14	true and correct transcript of the proceedings heard
15	on said date, before the Honorable FRED G. SURIA, JR.,
16	Judge of said court.
17	
18	A. 1 21
19	Throwing of Embrouch
20	Official Court Reporter OCircuit Court of Cook County
21	.Criminal Division
22	
23	
24	

Exhibit B

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STATE OF ILLINOIS
 1
                              SS:
       COUNTY OF C O O K
            IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS
 3
                COUNTY DEPARTMENT - CRIMINAL DIVISION
 4
       THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE
       OF ILLINOIS,
 5
                      Plaintiff,
 6
                                         No. 05 CR 2672-02
 7
            vs.
       ROOSEVELT DAVIS,
 8
                      Defendant.
 9
                 REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS had at the hearing of
10
       the above-entitled cause, before the Honorable MARY
11
12
       MARGARET BROSNAHAN, Judge of said court, on Wednesday,
13
       the 17th day of August, 2005, at the hour of
14
       approximately 1:30 o'clock p.m.
15
            PRESENT:
16
                 HON. RICHARD A. DEVINE,
                 State's Attorney of Cook County,
17
                 BY: MR. JASON KOPEC,
                 BY:
                      MS. EMILY L. STEVENS,
18
                 Assistant State's Attorney,
                      On behalf of the People;
19
                 MR. EDWIN A. BURNETTE,
20
                 Public Defender of Cook County,
                 BY:
                      MS. ROSE COSTIN,
21
                      MS. STEPHANIE L. HIRSCHBOECK,
                 Assistant Public Defender,
22
                      On behalf of the Defendant.
23
       Laurel E. Laudien, RMR, RPR, CSR #084-001871
       Official Court Reporter - Circuit Court of Cook County
24
       County Department - Criminal Division (773) 869-6065
```

With respect to additional voir dire questions, the Defense has requested that I ask of all if they know police officers, judges, or lawyers. That used to be on the juror card. I am told it's not now no longer on it.

State, you can make your request that we discussed before the Court Reporter got here.

MS. STEVENS: Judge, the one question we requested each juror be asked if they have moral, ethical, or religious beliefs that would prevent them from entering judgment against another.

THE COURT: And the Defense objected to that question.

I'm not going to ask that question, during my initial questioning of the 14.

If you feel a need to follow-up something raised during the course of voir dire, once I'm done with the 14, the general questions, I will tender the cards to the Defense as well as State as to the decision, you can ask whatever followups relevant to the case.

Pretrial motions?

MR. KOPEC: State has some motions in limine.

THE COURT: Okay.

1	MS. COSTIN: Judge, if I could make the record, so
2	you are, your Honor, advised there was a motion to
3	quash arrest and suppress that was denied by Judge
4	Suria.
5	There was also a motion to disclose the
6	confidential informant, which was also denied by Judge
7	Suria.
8	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
9	Also the State is asking based on this
10	written Motion in Limine, No. 1, prevent the Defense
11	from introducing any evidence either indirect or
12	directly about the possible punishment.
13	Is there any objection to that motion in
14	limine, just Point No. 1?
15	MS. COSTIN: No.
16	THE COURT: That will be granted.
17	Obviously the sentence that he is facing is
18	not relevant to the charges.
19	Next thing, go ahead, State, if you want to
20	produce any argument.
21	No. 2, you want to get into evidence
22	concerning his criminal history should he choose to
23	testify.
24	I'm going to hold my ruling in abeyance on

that issue.

State, you obviously can't bring up any criminal background. If he does choose to testify, I will address what, if any, prior convictions will come in at that time.

No. 3, you want to prevent the Defense from making any comments concerning police or prosecutorial misconduct as portrayed in the media.

Defense you can argue with respect to this, if you believe misconduct, if that is in fact your theory of the case, but I take it the State, you don't want to talk about wide-ranging issues as prosecutorial misconduct that the Tribune wrote about, or any other such other issues; is that what you are speaking about?

MR. KOPEC: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you intend on doing that, State, or Defense?

MS. COSTIN: No.

THE COURT: Okay. That will be granted.

regarding misconduct on behalf of police or prosecutors to what you believe occurred in this case and this case alone.

No. 4, prohibit the Defense from introducing

evidence of the Defendant's character in the community. 1 2 Do you intend on doing that? 3 At this time, I'm going to grant their motion in limine. If you want to revisit, if you choose to 4 5 call any witnesses during your case. 6 MS. COSTIN: We don't anticipate calling any 7 witnesses, only insofar as if Mr. Davis chooses to testify, that he is allowed to testify to what he does, 8 9 where he goes, and who he lives with. THE COURT: Of course, if he testifies, he will be 10 11 allowed to testify to that. 12 The motion in limine will be granted to any other witnesses besides the Defendant. 13 14 No. 5, the State is prohibited from 15 introducing evidence of an order requiring fingerprinting of the evidence or his request for 16 fingerprinting. 17 18 State, give me an argument on that or offer 19 of proof. 20 MR. KOPEC: Well, Judge, it's a interesting, 21 unique factual situation that came up in this case. 22 The motion was heard on 6 - 30, 2005. 23 After the motion, it was set down for trial

on August 4th. At that time, Judge Suria entered an

order requiring the evidence to be fingerprinted, but the Defense also requested that the evidence be produced for trial, and Defense demanded trial, so we went motion State to 8-4.

We contacted the Crime Lab and they indicated they would not be able to complete a fingerprint order by 8 - 4; and obviously, as a practical matter, if the evidence went to the Crime Lab, it would not be available for trial on 8 - 4.

So we had discussions with the Defense Attorney, indicated to them the information, and they indicated that they would rather have the evidence at trial, rather than send it to the lab and wait for fingerprints.

so our concern, again, technically, there is an order that has not been complied with, I guess. The bag has not been fingerprinted. We would object to that being brought up. The factual situation that occurred really prevented that from occurring.

THE COURT: A, I take it that the Defense, correct me if I am wrong, you don't intend on introducing evidence signed by the Judge in August.

Certainly you are not precluded from arguing no fingerprints were taken initially, nor were any

ordered up until that date, but not intending to use the Judge's order to argue that?

MS. COSTIN: We were told -- and we had a demand running also -- it would take 18 months for the fingerprints to be completed, so we had to make a choice; and our choice is that, you know, we needed to see the evidence. It's a major part of this case, so, of course.

THE COURT: Okay. I think the State, I would assume in fairness, the Defense can certainly comment upon the fact that the State chose or the police chose not to put in an order for fingerprinting on the date of the arrest, or at any month after that.

You just are going to be precluded from you can't talk about the order that was signed and then trying to blame the State that it wasn't complied with, I take it you are not going to do that anyway?

MS. COSTIN: No. We will blame the police officers and not the State.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KOPEC: Should the Defendant testify, we are also concerned that he would testify that an order was signed by Judge Suria that did not --

THE COURT: We can address that motion, if in fact

1 he does testify.

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Obviously, if he chooses to testify, the same thing would go.

If you choose to testify, you can't talk about that order for fingerprints that Judge Suria signed just a couple of months ago, or a month ago, right? That's off limit.

We will address if before he testifies, if you choose to do that.

No. 6, prohibit the Defendant from listing the State's failure to disclose information on the informant as a witness in trial.

State, give me an argument on that.

MR. KOPEC: Judge, we had previously, or today actually, the Defense presented a motion to produce a That was argued. Judge Suria denied that motion, CI. based on the fact the Defendant -- or CI was not transactional to the case, so we would ask for a motion in limine preventing the Defendant from arguing that the State failed to call confidential informant as a witness.

THE COURT: Do you intend to do that, State -- or Defense?

> I keep looking at you, State. I'm

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misspeaking.

Go ahead, Defense.

MS. COSTIN: Judge, only thing we would ask, with our own motion in limine, in order to preclude anything the State did, confidential informant spot, police officers, no detail.

They were called to the area, and based upon information, there was an investigation, they spoke to the person. There was an investigation, not to go into any detail of this confidential informant that's not going to be produced here at trial.

THE COURT: And if they are precluded from doing that, you then in turn do not intend to get into where the confidential informant is, is that correct?

MS. COSTIN: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: That would be my ruling. You will be able to get in the fact that the officer may have had a conversation with an individual, period, like where the conversation occurred.

Subsequent to the conversation, you know, where did the officer go or what did they do, but not the contents of the conversation that the officer had with the confidential informant.

MR. KOPEC: Judge, just to clarify that was a yes,

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obviously the police in this case received a location, a time, and a physical description of the Defendant.

If you are saying we can't elicit what those physical descriptions were, are we able to say the location?

THE COURT: You are right. You can't elicit. can't elicit the contents of the conversation with the confidential informant.

For instance, the officer can't say I met with an individual and was told to go to this location and look for someone who is described as such at a certain time.

What you can do is get into the fact that there was a conversation with an individual, and you may ask the officer what did he do subsequent to that conversation, and he can detail where he went, and what time he went, and what he was doing, pursuant to the investigation, but not -- not that it came from the confidential informant or what the exact details were.

MR. KOPEC: We can say, though, that they went to this location based on a the tip and they found the Defendant based on the tip?

THE COURT: Don't use the word tip.

Just say they had a conversation with the

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individual. After the conversation, what did they do, or what course did their investigation take, and they can tell you what they did.

Warn them. I don't want them saying CI told me A, B, C.

MS. STEVENS: Can they refer to the person as a confidential informant or do you want them to refer to them as an individual?

MS. COSTIN: I would say individual.

Based upon the information received from an individual, we went to --

THE COURT: Just leave it at individual. I don't really think it matters. I don't think the terminology, the individual matters.

The point is you can't get into the contents of the conversation with that person verbatim, but --

MS. STEVENS: If we can't disclose it was a confidential informant and explain what a confidential informant is, and therefore, to protect their safety, that's why they are not here; if we just refer to them as an individual, that might leave a question in the jurors' minds, well, where is this individual?

And if we can explain there are confidential informants, and that to protect anonymity and safety,

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they are not being called as a witness; I mean, we wouldn't say it like that, but explain what a confidential informant is, based on that information that person gave you, what did you do next, we went to this area at this time and saw somebody that we were looking for.

MS. COSTIN: So they are asking, if I may, they are asking to prohibit us from saying anything about a CI, but they want to explain what a CI is and why a CI isn't here?

THE COURT: You can't have it both ways.

If you go into the explanation, I'm precluding them from bringing where is the CI, and you want to answer that question on your direct examination, so I don't think that that's fair.

So you can call the person a confidential informant during closing argument down the road, I mean, perhaps that opens the door for some argument. don't know.

You can name the person however you want. If it's an individual or you use doesn't matter to me. the word confidential informant, but tell the officers before you call them, I don't want them saying what the CI said when you ask them that question, what did you

THE COURT: If you are going to go into it, the

Defense has a right to know that.

I'm assuming all of that was documented in reports.

MS. STEVENS: The reports just say the officers had a conversation with a confidential informant.

MS. COSTIN: That's it.

MS. STEVENS: And the information that the informant provided.

THE COURT: If you are going to go into anything more than that, then tender to the Defense before you put the officer on.

If you are going to get into where it occurred, what time it occurred, et cetera, let them know what you intend to ask so they have some knowledge of it.

I assume they don't know if it occurred that day, the day before, was it an hour before, half hour, five days before; so if you are going to set that foundation, at least certainly tell them the particulars.

Last one is No. 7, State is to prevent the Defense to attempt to identify the confidential informant. That's going to be sustained based upon the prior ruling.



Law Office of the **COOK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDE** 69 W. WASHINGTON • 16TH FLOOR • CHICAGO, IL 60602 • (312) 603-0600

Edwin A. Burnette • Public Defender

June 4, 2007

Mr. Roosevelt Davis Reg. No. N 73889 East Moline Correctional Center 100 Hillcrest Road East Moline, Il 61244

In Re: appeals no. 06-1120

In response to your recent voice mails, I have received the transcript copies you sent, evaluated them and have determined not to supplement your opening brief.

Regarding the finger print issue, Ms. Hirschboeck informed me that just prior to trial, you indicated that the you preferred to start the trial, rather than wait for the testing. More importantly, failure of your trial attorneys to seek the test is not ineffective under Strickland v. Washington. Given the testimony of the arresting officer, a negative finding would not have been very probative - - as failure to produce your print could have been caused by myriad circumstances. And even without the testing, your lawyer was still in the position to argue that your prints were not found. Also deciding not to seek testing could be termed sound strategy, as the test could have produce a positive result.

In regards to the IPI 3.11, the record was insufficient to raise the issue, as the "inconsistency" was not discussed. The only inconsistent testimony I recalled wasn't sufficiently egregious to constitute reversible error - - as it was minor in nature, such as the make of car. In any event it was not sufficient to warrant error under Strickland.

And as I told you earlier, the issue regarding the ruling on your motion to quash is likewise meritless - - as the plain view doctrine clearly gave the officer probable cause to arrest.

Respectfully

Bruce C Landrum

Assistant Public Defender

BCL

Exhibit D

1	At the close of State's evidence, the
2	Defense, if they choose, may introduce some evidence of
3	their own. They don't have to. They have no burden of
4	proof here.
5	At the conclusion of all the evidence, the
6	attorneys are going to make closing arguments to you.
7	Once closing arguments are concluded, that's
8	when I will give you instructions to the law you have
9	to follow, you will deliberate, and arrive at your
10	verdict.
11	With that, folks, I believe we are set to get
12	started.
13	Are both parties ready to proceed and give
14	opening statement?
15	MR. KOPEC: Yes, Judge.
16	THE COURT: State, you may address the jury.
17	MR. KOPEC: Good afternoon, everyone.
18	THE COURT: You may proceed, sir.
19	MR. KOPEC: Thank you, Judge.
20	OPENING STATEMENT
21	BY MR. KOPEC:
22	Ladies and gentlemen, the Defendant stands
23	before you today because he was caught red-handed.

1 grams of cocaine.

And as the Judge has already introduced me, my name is Jason Kopec and my partner's Emily Stevens. We are Assistant State's Attorneys. We are prosecutors.

Over today and tomorrow, we are going to present evidence to you that proves to you beyond a reasonable doubt that Defendant was in possession of over one hundred grams of cocaine.

First witness you are going to here is

Chicago Police Officer Briones. He is going to tell

you that he is a Chicago police officer, and he works
in the narcotics unit.

He's going to tell you he had information from a confidential informant, and that after he got that information, he went to a place in the City of Chicago, the corner of Balmoral and Lincoln up on the North Side, and he and his team of officers, they conducted an undercover surveillance.

They were not in uniform. They were not in police cars. They were undercover blending into the background.

They sat on the corner and they watched.

Their attention was drawn to the Defendant. He arrived

on the scene, and you will hear at the corner of Balmoral and Lincoln, there is a Jiffy Lube.

Defendant pulled his car into the Jiffy Lube.

He didn't pull into any service bay. He parked it in
the parking lot.

He didn't go into the office of Jiffy Lube.

He got out of his car, stood on the sidewalk, and

proceeded to talk on a cell phone.

officers just waited and they watched. They watched the Defendant make phone calls; and eventually after some time, he began walking westbound on Balmoral. He walked about three blocks to Balmoral and Western Avenue, and on that corner is a bus stop. The Defendant sat down and waited at the bus stop at Balmoral and Western.

One bus came by. Defendant never got on.

Two buses came by. Defendant just waited, waited at that bus stop.

Until finally, an individual pulled up in a car. You are going to hear about Mr. Martinez.

Mr. Martinez honked to the Defendant. Defendant acknowledged that, and then Mr. Martinez, you will hear, pulled around the building that's at the corner of Balmoral and Western into a parking lot into the

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rear; and the Defendant, he went into that car and got into Mr. Martinez's car, passenger side.

You are going to hear Officer Briones, he was watching him the entire time. In fact, as the Defendant walked down Balmoral, Officer Briones followed him down Balmoral, parked his car, and watched him sitting at that bus stop.

And when the Defendant went and got into Mr. Martinez's car, Officer Briones got out of his car and he walked over there. He walked down the street a little bit on the other side of the street, and then he kind of doubled back to get a closer view what was going on in that vehicle.

And as he got closer, he could see Martinez, the driver, hand the Defendant a large bag of what were narcotics, officer thought to be cocaine.

At that point, Officer Briones decided to arrest the Defendant, so he came closer to the car walking faster. The Defendant was literally caught holding the bag.

What did the Defendant do? Looked up at officer, saw him coming, and he shoved this bag into the glove box, but it was too late. The officers arrested the Defendant.

You are going to hear from another Officer
Cawley and Sergeant O'Grady. He is going to tell you
he was in charge of this surveillance. He saw the same
thing Officer Briones did.

He was on surveillance, saw Defendant come to the Jiffy Lube, saw him making the phone call, saw him waking down the street, saw him sitting at the bus stop, not getting on any bus, saw him go over, get in Mr. Martinez's car; but when he exited his vehicle to approach the car that Martinez and Davis were in, he came from the other side, and he saw the exact same thing.

You are going to hear Sergeant O'Grady say he saw Martinez sitting in the driver's seat and Defendant sitting in the passenger seat, and he saw Martinez hand Defendant a bag of what again Sergeant O'Grady thought were narcotics, officer thought was cocaine. Both Martinez and Defendant were arrested.

Sergeant O'Grady went directly to that glove box where he saw the Defendant put the cocaine, and retrieved the cocaine.

You are also going to hear, after the two officers testify, you are going to hear a man named Brian Stevenson. He is going to tell you he works for

Illinois State Police in the Crime Lab, and he is a forensic chemist; and the young man is going to tell you he is an expert witness. He is going to make some expert opinions. The Judge will tell you, you can believe those expert opinions.

What he is going to tell you is that he received this in part of his duties, he took them to his lab, performed scientific tests on this in his lab, and he believes based on the tests and expert opinion that this is in fact cocaine.

He is going to tell you in a sterile lab that he has a calibrated weighing device. He weighed this, and in his scientific expert opinion, this weighed 110.0 grams.

That's, ladies and gentlemen, the case the State's going to present to you. That's really it.

When this case is done, my partner is going to go over some of the jury instructions the Judge is going to tell you what you are looking for. When you compare the jury instructions that you are going to get with the evidence you heard, we are going to ask you to go into the jury room after this case is over and find the Defendant guilty of possession of more than one hundred grams of cocaine.

THE COURT: All right, State.

Defense, you may address the jury.

OPENING STATEMENT

BY MS. HIRSCHBOECK:

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

You know, it's very easy for the State to get up here and tell you what they think their evidence is going to show, but the fact is each of you has been chosen as a juror in this case because of the unique ability to listen and because of your willingness to follow the law that Judge Brosnahan gives to you. This is an opportunity for you to listen to the evidence and come to your own conclusions, your own conclusions and no one else's.

Be critical, ladies and gentlemen, of the evidence that you hear in this courtroom. Listen, observe, and watch the testimony as you hear it from the witness stand, because you are going to hear discrepancies, you are going to hear inconsistencies, and you are going to hear contradictions, and listen to the evidence and watch those witnesses.

As the State told you during the course of the trial, you are going to hear a little bit about the location where this happened. You are going to hear

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about the location of Lincoln and Balmoral.

Lincoln is a very commercial street in that There is a bus line. There is commerce, area. businesses. There is traffic, especially at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon in December.

There is actually a Jiffy Lube on the corner, the State has told you, where the officers are going to testify that they saw Mr. Davis park his car.

You are also going to hear about the area where Mr. Davis was arrested, where Roosevelt Davis was arrested, and that is Balmoral and Western, about three blocks east.

Western, like Lincoln, is very busy. There is four lanes of traffic. There is a couple of bus lines. There is businesses up and down the street.

On the other hand, like many areas in the City of Chicago, when you turn off of Western and when you turn off of Lincoln, Balmoral is very quiet. It's a very quiet, sort of oasis between two busy areas, and that's where the State is telling you that Officer Briones was able to follow Roosevelt Davis, was able to shadow him in his car in this very quiet area.

And listen to this evidence, listen to the story, because the story doesn't make sense. When they

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arrest Roosevelt Davis, they told you about this car, 1 the car of Miguel Martinez, Co-Defendant. It's a 1996 2 Mercury Mystique. 3

That car has no connection to Roosevelt He didn't own it. He didn't lease it. Davis. didn't drive it. He didn't borrow it.

The State can't tell you anything any differently. No connection to this car. Again, listen to the evidence, listen to what you hear. It doesn't make sense.

The indictment is the charge in this case. It is an accusation, and the fact is when the State brings this indictment, they do so -- they do it without regard to what they will be able to prove at trial, because they don't know.

It is at trial where these questions are It is at trial where the State has the burden of proof. It is to prove beyond a reasonable doubt. That burden stays on the State throughout the course of this trial.

Roosevelt Davis has pleaded not guilty. He has asked for a jury trial; and as he sits there before you, he is innocent.

Ladies and gentlemen, listen to the evidence.

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Hold the State to its burden of proof, which is proof
 1
       beyond a reasonable doubt; and at the close of the
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       evidence, you will come back, we will ask for a verdict
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       of not guilty because Roosevelt Davis is not guilty.
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       He did not touch those drugs. He did not handle those
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       drugs. He did not possess any drugs, and he is not
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 7
       guilty.
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            THE COURT: Thank you, Counsel.
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                 State, are you prepared to call your first
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       witness?
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            MS. STEVENS: Yes, your Honor.
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                 We call Officer Ruben Briones.
            THE COURT: All right. Please bring in Officer
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14
       Briones.
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                                     (SHORT PAUSE.)
            THE COURT: Okay. Officer, sir, will you please
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      raise your right hand.
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                                     (WITNESS SWORN.)
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           THE COURT: Please take a seat.
                Keep your voice up nice and loud so everybody
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      can hear you.
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                You may proceed.
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           MS. STEVENS: Thank you, your Honor.
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1	I received evidence from. And there is also the
2	initials of another evidence technician on the bag.
3	Q But the information the State was talking
4	about, you don't know who put that information on
5	there?
6	A I do not know.
7	MS. HIRSCHBOECK: Nothing further.
8	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, sir. You may step
9	down.
10	(Witness Sworn.)
11	JAMES O'GRADY
12	called as a witness on behalf of the People of the
13	State of Illinois, having been first duly sworn, was
14	examined and testified as follows:
15	DIRECT EXAMINATION
16	BY MR. KOPEC:
17	Q If you could please introduce yourself to
18	the jury. State your name name, spell your last name
19	for the benefit of the court reporter, and state your
20	Star Number and unit of assignment?
21	A My name is James O'Grady. I am a sergeant
22	with the Chicago Police Department. Star Number 2020.
23	O-G-r-a-d-y.
24	O And sergeant, how long have you been with

1	the Chicag	go Police Department?
2	А	Almost 20 years years.
3	Q	And what's your unit of assignment?
4	А	Narcotics and Gang Investigation Section.
5	Q	And in your career approximately how many
6	narcotic i	nvestigations have you participated in?
7	А	2000 maybe.
8	Q	Were you employed and working with the
9	Chicago Po	plice Department back in December of 2004?
10	A	Yes, I was.
11	Q	Approximately December 16th you were
12	working?	
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	And were you in charge a narcotics team?
15	А	Yes, I was.
16	Q	Did you and your fellow officers receive
17	informatio	n from an individual?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	After you received that information, did you
20	and fellow	officers proceed to set up an undercover
21	surveillan	ce at Lincoln and Balmoral?
22	А	Yes we did.
23	Q	Is that in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois?
24	Α	Yes.

ı	Q wn	at is on the northeast corner of Lincoln	
2	and Balmoral?		
3	A It	's a Jiffy Lube oil changing business.	
4	Q Sh	nowing you what's marked as People's	
5	Exhibit Numbe	er 6 for identification purposes, take a	
6	look at that?		
7	A Pl	ease tell the jury what that's a photo of?	
8	A It	's a street sign signs indicating Balmoral	
9	and Lincoln w	with an Italian, I believe. Jiffy Lube	
10	sign.		
11	Q Do	bes that accurately depict the corner of	
12	Balmoral and	Lincoln?	
13	A Ye	es.	
14	Q Of	fficer, you said you were in charge of a	
15	team that day	y. What type of dress were you and your	
16	fellow team?		
17	A We	e work narcotic investigations. We almost	
18	always dress	in plain clothes. No police identifiers.	
19	Nothing indi	cating we were police officers at all.	
20	Q D	id you and your fellow team members have	
21	any vehicles	?	
22	A Y	es.	
23	Q W	ere they blue and white Chicago police	
24	cars?		

1	А	No. We were an assigned Actually we
2	lease car:	s from a car rental location. So we change
3	cars. Gra	and Prix, Intrepids, whatever car is
4	available	•
5	Q	Do any of these vehicles that you and your
6	team membe	ers were using that date did they have M.
7	plates on	them?
8	A	No.
9	Q	Were they Fords, Crown Victoria's, or Chevy
10	Caprise's?	
11	A	No.
12	Q	Did you proceed to the area of Lincoln and
13	Balmoral?	
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	And you were on surveillance?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	On your surveillance was your attention
18	drawn to o	ne specific person?
19	Α	Yes.
20	Q	Do you see that person in court today?
21	А	Yes, I do.
22	Q	Please identify him by something that
23	individual	is wearing today?
24	A	He is the gentleman to my right wearing a

1	white shirt with a blue tie and brown pants.
2	THE COURT: The record will show the sergeant has
3	identified Mr. Davis. You may proceed.
4	MR. KOPEC:
5	Q Officer, you previously testified that you
6	received information which led you to that area?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Was your attention drawn to anyone at that
9	area other than Defendant?
10	A We looked at just any individual pulled in
11	the lot and see what they did. If they matched the
12	description
13	MS. HIRSCHBOECK: Objection.
14	THE COURT: Sustained. That part of the answer
15	will be stricken. Pose another question.
16	MR. KOPEC:
17	Q Officer, you focused on the Defendant?
18	A Yes.
19	Q What did you observe the Defendant do?
20	A We observed the Defendant pull into the
21	Jiffy Lube parking lot towards the side and rear. He
22	didn't go inside the Jiffy Lube. He just stood by his
23	car and was using a cell phone.
24	O Whom you say the Defendant didn't go inside

7	the Jiffy	Lube, did you observe the Defendant drive
2	into any o	of the service bays?
3	A	No.
4	Q	Did he go into the office area of the Jiffy
5	Lube?	
6	А	No.
7	Q	You observed the Defendant talking on his
8	cell phone	??
9	А	Yes.
10	Q	What did you do then?
11	A	We maintained surveillances on him.
12	Q	Did the Defendant at some point move
13	locations?	
14	А	Yes, after about five minutes.
15	Q	Where if anywhere did he go?
16	A	He started walking east on Balmoral are
17	towards We	stern.
18	Q	And what if anything did you do?
19	А	I directed other officers on my team to
20	maintain s	urveillance on the subject as he walked
21	eastbound.	
22	Q	Were you in radio contact with other members
23	of your tea	?me
24	A	Yes.

1	Q And what did you specifically do after the
2	Defendant was walking east on Balmoral?
3	A I let him get about half a block in front of
4	me where I could still see him. And then I followed
5	him like I was in normal flow of traffic. And I
6	actually went pass him. And right up to the team
7	members that he was still walking eastbound.
8	Q At some point the vehicle you were driving,
9	did you come to a stop?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Where did you eventually stop?
12	A Well Balmoral ends at Western. So I had to
13	go either left or right. As he was nearing the corner
14	I decided to take a right hand turn.
15	Q What did you do after you made a right hand
16	turn? You would be going south on Western?
17	A South on western.
18	Q Where did you go?
19	A Maybe 50 feet south of the corner.
20	Q And what did you do then?
21	A I parked.
22	Q And were you able to observe the corner of
23	Western and Balmoral?
24	A Yes.

I	Q And what if anything did the Defendant do
2	then?
3	A Talked on his cell phone. He sat at the bus
4	stop at Balmoral and Western.
5	Q Showing you what's been previously marked as
6	People's Exhibit Number 2 for identification purposes.
7	Officer, is that photo of the bus stop at Balmoral and
8	Western?
9	A Yes.
10	Q Does that photo truly and accurately depict
11	the bus stop at Balmoral and Western?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Is that the bus stop you saw the Defendant
14	at?
15	A Yes.
16	Q How were you able to observe the Defendant
17	at that location?
18	A I could see him in my rear-view mirror
19	inside my mirrors.
20	Q And you continued watching the Defendant?
21	A Yes.
22	Q And what if anything did he do?
23	A He sat there for about a half an hour just
24	talking, sitting doing nothing or talking on the cell

and your Honor made the ruling that the State could

make an objection to a confidential informant.

Today during closing argument the State began

tjeor argument by saying Mr. Davis got caught by a citizen. That objection was sustained, Judge. She then closed her argument by saying the case started with a citizen. Judge, it's improper? It's prejudicial. It bolsters their case in a way that is certainly not proper. And we ask that your Honor grant our motion for mistrial based on that.

THE COURT: Thank you. Response?

MR. KOPEC: Judge, your ruling both of those statements by prosecutor not only were in compliance with your Honor's pre-trial ruling, but were in compliance with the evidence elicited at trial. Your Honor allowed us to say that police received information from a confidential informant. And I believe with respect to the first part, the first statement is taken out of context because I believe what Ms. Stevens actually said he was caught because of the good police work of the officers, a few other things and then added this information from a citizen, which was allowed — we were allowed to elicit. So that was completely in line with what the evidence and

with your ruling.

Finally, with respect to the last statement that started with a citizen. Again, that's in compliance with your ruling. No information — that statement doesn't elicit any information that that citizen provided which is what your Honor prohibited us from getting out. Just said in compliance with your ruling, in compliance with the evidence that a citizen started this all, which again is the evidence, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Listening to the argument both sides. My ruling was that it could come in that the police officers got information from a citizen or from an informant as a basis to show the course of their investigation. Why they did what they did. However, when the State argued during closing argument it was improper in the way that it was being argued. It was going to the truth of the matter. That the contents of those conversations were true and accurate and therefore allowed the police over there. That was not the intent of my earlier ruling. Just to explain a course of conduct. Not that the contents of that conversation should be used to bolster the police investigation.

However, on those objections were sustained.

objection was overruled.

Finally on page 95 I stated, "This case started with a citizen." And that was objected to, and your Honor sustained that and told the jury to disregard that.

I just would refer back to the Court's original ruling on the motion in limine which is on page 14. Your Honor stated that we can call a person a confidential informant during closing arguments. And you stated that you can name the person however you want. In closing argument I named the person as a citizen, which is true. The person is a citizen. I don't believe that we went beyond the bounds of your Honor's motion in limine. I believe when Officer Briones was questioned that nothing regarding the contents of the conversation was permitted to be heard by the jury. And in closing argument we responded about the investigation. And that investigation led to more investigation. And that was the extent of it.

Judge, based on those reasons, we would ask that you deny counsel's motion for a new trial.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, counsel. Any response?

MS. COSTIN: Yes.

ATTACHMENT	NO.
	

EXHIBIT	1

TAB (DESCRIPTION)

Exhibit E

1	
2	IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY COUNTY DEPARTMENT - CRIMINAL DIVISION
3	THE PEOPLE OF THE) STATE OF ILLINOIS)
4) VS) No. 05 C 2672
5) ROOSEVELT DAVIS)
6	
7	REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS of the hearing before the
8	Honorable MARY MARGARET BROSNANHAN, on the 18th day of
9	August, 2005.
10	APPEARANCES:
11	
12	MR. RICHARD DEVINE State's Attorney of Cook County, by
13	MS. EMILY STEVENS MR. JASON KOPEC Assistant State's Attorneys
14	for the People of the State of Illinois.
15	MR. EDWIN BURNETTE Public Defender of Cook County, by
16	MS. ROSE COSTIN MS. STEPHANIE HIRSCHBOECK
17	Assistant Public Defenders for the Defendant.
18	
19	
20	
21	Sharon T. McClain, CSR, RPR Official Court Reporter
22	Crimianl Division 2650 South California
23	Chicago, IL 60608
24	

- both the issues instructions. One of them listed as
 propositions.
- 3 THE COURT: The first one is the definition
- 4 instruction. The second is the issues instruction. So
- 5 you need both of them. So that would be Number 7 is
- 6 without objection. Now Number 8, which is 17.28.
- 7 That's the issues. No objection to that.
- 8 The next one is 2.02 regarding the charging
- 9 document.
- MS. KOSTIN: No objection.
- 11 THE COURT: That will be given as Number 9,
- 12 without objection.
- The next one is 2.03. The presumption of
- 14 innocent.
- MS. HIRSCHBOECK: No objection.
- 16 THE COURT: All right.
- Number 10 without objection, 2.04 is
- indicating the fact that the Defendant did not testify.
- 19 Based upon your representations, I am going to take
- that out. Obviously he can certainly change his mind,
- and then we'll just put it back in if he does. But
- right now I am going to put that off to the side.
- So now the next instruction is 3.11 which at
- this point would be instruction Number 11.

1 Believability of a witness for impeachment. 2 MR. KOPEC: There are two. 3 THE COURT: Is there any basis for the first one, 4 which includes witnesses earlier inconsistent 5 statement? Do we have any prior under oath testimony? 6 MS. KOSTIN: That's inconsistent? 7 THE COURT: Yes. 8 MS. HIRSCHBOECK: Grand jury. 9 THE COURT: So you would be arguing based upon the 10 impeachment? 11 MS. KOSTIN: Yes. And the motion. 12 THE COURT: I believe that's 3.11. And I will 13 hear arguments later on this if you want to think about 14 it a little bit more. But 3.11 I believe is generally 15 used when somebody goes against their earlier 16 statement. Substantively the State is attempting to 17 argue the prior sworn statement is substantive evidence 18 versus in this case we're simply talking about 19 impeachment. So I am going to not give the first one, 20 3.11. And I will give the second one which is just the 21 one paragraph that doesn't include that language. 22 that will be given as Number 11. And that's over 23 objection? 24 MS. HIRSCHBOECK: Over objection.

1	THE COURT: Now we're on 3.13. So that would be
2	evidence of the Defendant's conviction.
3	MS. HIRSCHBOECK: If your Honor allows it.
4	THE COURT: All right. We'll have to discuss this
5	one as well. And then the next one is the concluding
6	instruction. Is there any objection to that?
7	MS. HIRSCHBOECK: No.
8	THE COURT: 26.01.
9	The first verdict form is the not guilty.
10 .	And the second is the guilty. Any objection to those?
11	MS. HIRSCHBOECK: No, ma'am.
12	THE COURT: Now lastly, this is the prim
13	instruction. So we don't need that.
14	MS. KOSTIN: Yes.
15	THE COURT: Hopefully. We'll hold on to that and
16	see if we need that later.
17	So the jury instructions that basically
18	covers everything other than the issue of whether or
19	not the Defendant is going to testify and the
20	Defendant's provables, whether they do or not come in?
21	MS. STEVENS: The chemist is here. We can go
22	ahead and call him.
23	THE COURT: May I please have the jury brought
24	A b

ı	THE COURT: State ready to call your next witness
2	MS. STEVENS: We are. State calls Brian
3	Stevenson.
4	(Witness Sworn.)
5	BRIAN STEVENSON
6	called as a witness on behalf of the People of the
7	State of Illinois, having been first duly sworn, was
8	examined and testified as follows:
9	DIRECT EXAMINATION
10	BY MS. STEVENS:
11	Q Please introduce yourself to the ladies and
12	gentlemen of the jury?
13	A My name is is Brian Stevenson.
14	Q Where are you employed?
15	A I am employed with the Illinois State Police
16	at the Forensic Center in Chicago,
17	Q How long have you worked there?
18	A At the Forensic Science Center in Chicago.
19	I have worked there since December of 2004.
20	Q What is your current job with the Forensic
21	Science?
22	A I am a forensic scientist. I am a drug
23	chemist.
24	Q How long are you been in that particular

1	position?
2	A For about a year and 8 months.
3	Q What are your duties at that location?
4	A I analyze evidence for the presence or
5	absence of controlled substances, and then testify upon
6	my findings when I am called to do so.
7	Q What is your education?
8	A Bachelor of science degree from the
9	University of Illinois in Champaign in chemistry.
10	Q Have you completed any training programs?
11	A Yes. I have had a year of training in drug
12	chemistry with the Illinois State Police.
13	Q And how many times have you tested for the
14	presence of a controlled substance?
15	A Probably around one thousand or so.
16	Q Have you ever been qualified as an expert
17	witness in the field of forensic chemistry?
18	A Yes, I have.
19	Q How many times?
20	A Once
21	MS. STEVENS: At this time subject to cross
22	examination we tender the witness as an expert in the
23	field of forensic chemistry.
24	THE COURT: Any cross examination at this time

1 MS. HIRSCHBOECK: No, Judge. No cross based on 2 that. 3 THE COURT: You may proceed. The witness will be 4 treated as an expert in the field of forensic 5 chemistry. 6 MS. STEVENS:. 7 In working on this case did you prepare any 8 notes? 9 Α Yes I have. 10 And referring to those notes assist you in 11 your testimony today? 12 Α Yes it would. 13 MS. STEVENS: Your Honor, if there is no objection from the defense I would ask the witness be allowed to 14 15 refer to those notes if he needs to. 16 THE COURT: All right, he may. Any objection 17 MS. HIRSCHBOECK: No. 18 MS. STEVENS." 19 Sir, I want to show you what's previously Q marked as People's Exhibit Number 4. Do you recognize 20 21 what this is? 22 Yes, I do. Α 23 Q And how do you recognize that? 24 Α It has my markings on it.

1 Q Now, can you open that exhibit and take it 2 out, its contents. 3 Sir, do you recognize the contents contained in People's Exhibit Number 4? 4 5 Α Yes, I do. Can you examine those contents and tell the 6 Q. ladies and gentlemen what it is? 7 8 Α I have a heat sealed bag containing white 9 chunky substance, some powder, and a plastic -- knotted 10 plastic bag. 11 0 Have you seen this exhibit before? 12 Α Yes I have. 13 From whom did you receive this evidence? 0 14 Gina Wollick. Α 15 And do you remember when you received it? Q 16 Α December 22, 2004. 17 Where did you receive the evidence? Q 18 Α I received it at the Forensic Science Center 19 in Chicago at the drug chemistry vault. 20 And what condition was that evidence in when 21 you received it? 22 Α It was sealed. 23 And is that evidence in substantially the 24 same condition now as it was when you initially

ı	received it?
2	A It is.
3	Q And what did you do with that evidence after
4	you received it?
5	A I took custody of it. I initialed the
6	evidence bag, and then I brought it to my work station
7	and locked it in my storage area until I worked it.
8	Q And does the substance inside that bag
9	appear to be the same substance that you analyzed when
10	you first received the item?
11	MS. HIRSCHBOECK: We are going to object now to
12	chain.
13	THE COURT: Overruled. You may cross on it. Go
14	ahead.
15	MS. STEVENS:
16	Q You can answer the question. Does the
17	substance inside the bag appear to be in the same
18	the same substance that you analyzed?
19	A Yes, it does.
20	Q What was the first thing you did when you
21	received that bag from the vault?
22	A When I took custody of it?
23	Q Yes.
24	A I took custody in the computer, and then T

1	initialed the bag and brought it to my work station.
2	Q Okay. And when you got to your work
3	station, what did you do with the bag?
4	A I locked it in my drawer until I worked it.
5	Q And when did you work up that evidence?
6	A The same day.
7	Q And after you retrieved the evidence from
8	your locked drawer, what did you do with it?
9	A I examined the inventory sheet that came
10	with the evidence to make sure it matched up. And then
11	I opened it, wrote a description on my work sheet of
12	the evidence, and then after that I weighed it.
13	Q And did the description on the inventory
14	sheet match the substance that was inside that
15	envelope?
16	A It did.
17	Q And after you opened the envelope, what did
18	you do with what was inside?
19	A Well, first I placed a disposable weighing
20	dish on my balance and zeroed it so it would read zero;
21	wouldn't record the weight of the dish. And then I
22	placed the chunky substance inside the weighing dish.
23	Q Now when you first saw the chunky substance,
21	was it inside of the plastic bag that's also in that

1	inventory	envelope?
2	A	Yes, it was.
3	Q	Did you take the chunky substance outside of
4	that smal	ler bag?
5	А	Yes, I did.
6	· Q	And then you placed that chunky substance on
7	to that d	isposable dish that you talked about?
8	A	Right.
9	Q	Now when you say disposable dish, how many
10	times were	these dishes used?
11	A	Only one time.
12	Q	And after you placed the substance on that
13	dish, what	did you do?
14	А	I weighed it.
15	Q	And did that weight include the dish that
16	the substa	nce was sitting in?
17	A	It did not include the dish.
18	Q	And was the equipment that used to determine
19	the weight	of the substance operating properly at the
20	time of you	ur analysis?
21	А	Yes.
22	Q	How do you know that?
23	А	I checked it.
24	Q	How did you check it?

1	A At the beginning of the week before I begin
2	case work I place certified waits on the balance and
3	then I check the reading to make sure they match.
4	Q And is the scale that you use also
5	calibrated?
6	A The balance is calibrated, yes.
7	Q And do you personally calibrate the balance?
8	A I do not.
9	Q Who does that?
10	A An outside company calibrates the balance.
11	Q And do you know whether or not that scale or
12	the weight had been calibrated prior to weighing the
13	sample
14	MS. HIRSCHBOECK: Objection, judge hearsay.
15	THE COURT: Overruled. You may tell us if you
16	know.
17	THE WITNESS: The balance HAD not been calibrated.
18	MS. STEVENS:
19	Q And what was the total weight of this
20	evidence, excluding the packaging?
21	A 110 grams.
22	Q And did you analyze that evidence?
23	A Yes, I did.
24	Q What was the first test that you did?

1	A I did a color test.
2	Q And can you explain what this test is?
3	A I used a drop of cobalt vial cyanide. And I
4	added a drop of it to the sample, and the sample turns
5	blue, which gives an indication that cocaine may be
6	present.
7	Q And did the sample turn blue in this case?
8	A Yes.
9	Q And would you say the results of that test
10	were positive?
11	A Yes.
12	Q And what was the next test that you did?
13	A I then did a gas chomatography mass
14	spectrometer test, otherwise known as a G.C.M.S
15	Q Can you explain what that test is?
16	A I take an a representative sample, dissolve
17	it in a liquid. It's injected into an instrument the
18	G.C.M.S. The first part of it the G. C. part, gas
19	chromatography. It separates any mixture that might be
20	in the sample into it's component compounds. And when
21	the compound reaches the mass spectrometer, the M.S.,
22	the compound is broken into fragments and this gives us
23	structural information to identify the compound.
24	Q What were the results of the first name of

- 1 the G. C.?
- 2 A I didn't look at the G. C. part. I only
- 3 looked at the mass spec.
- 4 Q What was the result of the mass spec?
- 5 A Positive for cocaine.
- 6 Q Did you do any test to assess the operating
- 7 conditions of the G.C.M.S.?
- 8 A The G.C.M.S. has routine maintenance weekly.
- 9 O And do you know whether or not that
- 10 particular device had been maintained prior to using it
- 11 that day?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q Yes it had?
- 14 A It had.
- 15 Q And prior to conducting that test--
- MS. HIRSCHBOECK: Objection to the foundation of
- 17 that.
- 18 THE COURT: You may cross on it. Go ahead.
- MS. STEVENS:
- 20 Q Did you run a blank through the G.C.M.S.
- 21 prior to performing your test on this evidence?
- 22 A Yes, I did.
- 23 Q And what was the result of that?
- 24 A Negative.

ı	THE COURT: Can you explain what that means for
2	us?
3	THE WITNESS: The blank?
4	THE COURT: Right.
5	THE WITNESS: It's run through the sample to make
6	sure that the instrument is operating properly. That
7	the instrument is clean. There is no cocaine in it
8	before I ran the sample.
9	Q And after you ran the sample, did it show
10	that the machine was clean?
11	A After I ran the blank it showed the
12	instrument was clean.
13	Q Okay. And the test that you performed that
14	day are these tests commonly acceptped in the
15	scientific community?
16	A Yes they are.
17	Q After completing the analysis, what did you
18	do with the evidence?
19	A I sealed it back in a new bag and then
20	resealed it in the originals evidence bag.
21	Q Did you place the cocaine back into the
22	original plastic baggy it was in?
23	A No, I didn't. It's in this bag.
24	Q And based on your education, training and

1	experience in drug chemistry and the tests that you
2	performed, did you form an opinion within a reasonable
3	degree of scientific certainty as to the presence of a
4	controlled substance in that exhibit?
5	A Yes, I did.
6	Q And what this opinion?
7	A That this is 110 grams of white chunky
8	substance containing cocaine.
9	Q This inventory envelope that you received
10	and took the evidence out of, did this inventory number
11	have the unique inventory number of 10452143?
12	A Yes
13	MS. STEVENS: Can I have one moment?
14	THE COURT: Certainly.
15	MS. STEVENS:Q Mr. Stevenson, just one more
16	question. Have you ever met the Defendant before?
17	A No I have not.
18	MS. STEVENS: Nothing further.
19	THE COURT: Cross.
20	CROSS EXAMINATION
21	BY MS. HIRSCHBOECK:
22	Q Mr. Stevenson, if I could borrow your notes.
23	I think we might have to share them. My understanding
24	you didn't bring your own notes?

1 Α That's correct. 2 Mr. Stevenson, you indicated you've been with the Illinois State Police since December of 2003; 3 4 is that correct? 5 Α That's correct. 6 And then you trained for about a year; is 7 that right? 8 Α That's correct. 9 And you actually finished your training in Q 10 November of 2004? MS. STEVENS: Objection, Judge. He has already 11 12 been qualified. THE COURT: Overruled. She may cross on it. Go 13 14 ahead 15 MS. HIRSCHBOECK: 16 You completed training in November of 2004; Q 17 is that right? 18 Α That's correct. 19 And you performed your tests on this cocaine 20 December 21 of 2004? 21 Α December 22, 22 It was received December 21, right. So you Q performed your test the following day? 23 24 A I am not sure when it was received, but I

- 1 know I performed the test the 22.
- Q Well, would you like to see your report or
- 3 if I said it indicates December 21, 2004 would that be
- 4 accurate?
- 5 A I have to see the inventory sheet I believe.
- 6 Q Showing what I am marking Defense Number 2.
- 7 Can you describe to the court what this is, please?
- 8 A This is a copy of the inventory sheet that
- 9 accompanies the evidence.
- 10 Q And showing you what I am marking also as
- 11 Defense Number 3, what is this document, please?
- 12 A This is my lab report.
- 13 Q And does the lab report indicate when the
- evidence was received by the Forensic Science Center?
- 15 A It does not.
- 16 Q Does it indicate it was received --
- 17 A I am sorry; yes.
- 18 Q December 21?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q So that in fact would be when it was
- received by the Forensic Science Center?
- 22 A I believe so.
- Q Which would be the day before you tested it;
- 24 right?

1	\mathbf{A}_{\pm}	Yes.
2	Q	And that was a little more than a month
3	after you	received your training, 6 months perhaps?
4	Α	Yes.
5	Q	So at that point that you performed the
6	testing, y	ou had been out of your training for about 6
7	weeks, cor	rect?
8	A	That's correct.
9	Q	And the State asked you about the Inventory
10	Number on	this, which you previously stated was
11	10452143;	is that correct?
12	Α	10452143.
13	Q	And that is the inventory sheet that you
4	received f	rom the Chicago Police Department; right?
15	А	Right.
16	Q	And that is the inventory sheet that
17	reflects o	ne clear plastic knotted bag containing a
18	white rock	like substance, suspect cocaine, correct?
19	A	Correct.
30	Q	There is no weight reflected on this
21	inventory	sheet; is that correct?
22	A	That's correct.
23	Q	And I believe you made reference to somebody
) <i>I</i>	named Gina	Wollight is that sorroot?

That's correct. 1 Α 2 And is that who you said that you received Q this evidence from? 3 4 Α Yes. And who is Gina Wollick? 5 0 She is another analyst at the lab who was 6 Α 7 working at the vault that day. Where did she get if from you? 8 Q She's probably designee by one of the 9 Α evidence technicians. 10 So in fact yhou don't really even know where 11 Q she got this evidence from, is that correct? 12 I don't know. 13 Α 14 Q And she is not here today? 15 Α No. 16 And she is not here to explain where the 0 evidence came from; is that correct? 17 18 Α That's correct. In so in fact, sir, you don't have any idea 19 where this came from before she had it? 20 I don't know. 21 A 22 Or where it had been before she got it? Q I don't know. 23 Α Or where Ms. Wollick received the evidence 24 Q

,	TTOM:	
2	A	I don't know.
3	Q	Or if in fact it had been in a vault or
4	where it h	nad been?
5	A	She probably received it from the vault.
6	Q	But you don't know that, is that correct?
7	A	When the cases are received from the Chicago
8	Police Dep	artment after they are brought in to the
9	evidence c	ontrol center they are brought to the vault.
10	Q	But you don't have any personal knowledge of
11	when Ms. W	ollick received it?
12	A	I did not witness her receiving it.
13	Q	That's my question?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	You also iindicated you were at the vault
16	You were a	sk about the scales that the drugs were
17	weighed on	is that correct?
18	А	The balance; yes.
19	Q	And you said the balance is checked at the
20	beginning	of the week?
21	А	Yes.
22	Q	And other people use that balance; correct?
23	A	No.
24	Q	Do you know how many times drugs have been

weighed on that balance since the beginning of the 1 2 week? 3 Α No. 4 Q So you don't know in fact how many times 5 that scale had been used since the beginning -- used since the weight had been checked; is that correct? 6 7 Α I do not know. 8 Could it have been ten times? Q 9 Possibly. Α 10 Could it have been 50? Q I don't know. 11 Α 12 And in fact the reason you checked the Q 13 weight is to make sure it's accurate, is that correct? 14 Α That's correct. 15 Q And you don't know whether there was several 16 days after the balance had been initially checked, 17 right? 18 Α Right. 19 You also said that the balance is Q 20 calibrated, that is correct? 21 Α Yes. 22 And that's done by an outside company? Q 23 Α Yes. 24 And you don't have any documentation from Q

1	the outside	e company with you here today, do you?
2	A	No I do not.
3	Q	So you don't know when that balance was
4	calibrated	prior to the time you weighed it?
5	А	I do know.
6	Q	But you don't have documentation with you?
7	А	Not with me.
8	Q	And you never weighed any packaging; is that
9	correct?	
10	А	That's correct.
11	Q	And you said that this came just so I am
12	clear. It	came in a plastic baggy?
13	А	Yes.
14	Q	And the plastic baggy comes in the inventory
15	bag?	
16	А	Yes.
17	Q	And you don't have that plastic baggy?
18	A	It's with the evidence.
19	Q	You never weighed it?
20	A	I never weighed it; no.
21	Q	Is it with the evidence?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	This bag at the bottom?
24	A	Right, right.

1	Q And you described white chunky substance
2	when you describe this cocaine; is that right?
3	A That's correct.
4	Q And you are familiar that there is also
5	powder cocaine, is that correct?
6	A That's correct.
7	Q And powder cocaine is different from chunky
8	cocaine; right?
9	A Well, the chunky substance can be kind of
10	crushed up into a powder?
11	Q I understand that. But you've also done
12	testing on what you call powder cocaine, is that
13	correct?
14	A Yes.
15	Q And powder cocaine is actually powder;
16	right?
17	A Yes.
18	Q And when you look at this you describe this
19	as chunky, correct?
20	A Yes.
21	Q In fact, you prepared notes in this case, is
22	that correct?
23	A Yes.
24	O And your notes describe the substance as

1	chunky substance; is that correct?
2	A That's correct.
3	Q You don't describe it as powder substance?
4	A No.
5	MS. HIRSCHBOECK: Nothing further.
6	THE COURT: Any redirect?
7	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
8	BY MS. STEVENS:
9	Q This evidence was recovered from the vault
10	where you work?
11	A That's correct.
12	Q And when you were handing what we have
13	identified as People's Exhibit Number 4, this bag that
14	you first received was sealed, is that correct?
15	A That's correct.
16	Q And the bag that you received into your
17	custody had a name of a person on it, is that correct,
18	of an arrestee or Defendant's name?
19	A Yes.
20	Q And what was the name on the front of that
21	bag?
22	A Davis, Roosevelt.
23	Q Did you write that name on there?
24	A I did not.

1	the bag of cocaine that was recovered from the glove
2	box in this case?
3	A Yes. It's broken up into smaller pieces,
4	but yes.
5	MR. KOPEC: Nothing further
6	THE COURT: Thank you, sir. Defense may proceed.
7	CROSS EXAMINATION
8	BY MS. COSTIN:
9	Q Officer you're saying this is broken up into
10	smaller pieces?
11	A Yes.
12	Q It was in a big chunk when you saw it?
13	A Bigger chunk; yes.
14	Q Now you're's the supervising officer on this
15	matter?
16	A Yes.
17	Q And you signed off on the report?
18	A Yes.
19	Q Do you remember signing off on a report
20	saying it was powder cocaine recovered?
21	A Yes.
22	Q You signed off on three separate reports
23	saying it was powder cocaine that was recovered?
24	A Yes.

24

Α

1		Q	And there is a difference between powder and
2	rock	cocair	ne?
3		MR. KO	OPEC: Objection.
4		THE CO	OURT: Overruled.
5		MS. K	OSTIN:
6		Q	There is a difference between rock and
7	powde	er?	
8		A	Depends what you mean. If you're referring
9	to c	rack co	ocaine. Powder cocaine and cocaine is the
10	same	thing	•
11		Q	A powder is like talcum powder?
12		A	I am not sure what you're asking me
13		MS. KO	OSTIN: I'll withdraw it.
14		Q	Now, officer you say you went down Balmoral?
15		A	Yes.
16		Q	And that's an one-way street?
17		A	Yes.
18		Q	And you were all headed east?
19		A	At which time.
20		Q	Were you headed east down Balmoral after you
21	left	Lincol	in and Balmoral. You headed east?
22		A	Yes.
23		Q	And you passed by Mr. Davis?
24		A	Yes.

To your knowledge how many other officers 1 Q passed by Mr. Davis into--2 MR. KOPEC: Objection. 3 THE COURT: Overruled. You may tell us if you are 4 aware of that. From personal knowledge. 5 At least three of us. 6 Α And this is a quiet street? 7 Q Relatively, yes. 8 Α It's a residential street? 9 Q Yes. 10 Α And when you came around you went around and 11 Q you parked on the south side of western? 12 That's not possible. South of Balmoral on 13 the west side of western. 14 So you parked on that corner. And you 15 parked with your back towards the bus stop? 16 17 Α Yes. And you were on the corner approximately on 18 the corner of there? 19 No I was probably maybe four or five -- 3 or 20 4 car lengths south of the corner. 21 About 50, 60 feet? 22 Q Maybe not even. Maybe 40 feet. Α 23 40 feet in? 0 24

1	A Yes.
2	Q And you're saying Officer Briones is the one
3	that called you and told you that there was a car going
4	the wrong way up Balmoral?
5	A Yes.
6	Q And alerting the other officers?
7	A Yes.
8	Q You are a supervising officer. So you tell
9	the other guys what to do; right?
10	A I don't think they see it like that but
11	yeah.
12	Q Well you didn't get fingerprints in this
13	case off the glove compartment?
14	A No.
15	Q You didn't get fingerprints off the bag?
16	A No.
17	Q You didn't get fingerprints off the money
18	money?
19	A No.
20	Q No money was recovered?
21	A There was money recovered. I can't remember
22	who had the money.
23	Q Show you what's previously been marked
24	Defense Exhibit Number 1 for identification. Is your

1	and the jury was instructed to dislegate those
2	comments. I feel that limiting instruction, those
3	comments would have cured any problem. Therefore the
4	motion for a mistrial will be respectfully denied.
5	(A recess was taken.)
6	THE COURT: The Sheriff indicates the jury has
7	reached a verdict; is that correct?
8	What I did want to put on the record was
9	about 3:40 I received a note from the jury that said,
10	"Officer Briones supplemental report." Apaprently
11	that's what they were looking for. I contacted Ms.
1 2	Hirschboeck by phone as well as Mr. Kopec. And the
13	response was drafted that both sdies agreed was,
14	"Police reports are not evidence. You have heard all
15	the evidence in the case. Please continue to
16	deliberate, which I signed and dated 8-18-05 at 3:42
17	p.m.
18	Okay. The jury has reached a verdict.
19	Please bring out the jury.
20	Mr. Foreman can you please tender the
21	verdicts to the sheriff. The jury has reached a
22	verdict. It appears to be in order. The jury verdict
23	is as follows. "We the jury find the Defendant
24	Roosevelt Davis guilty of possession of a controlled

Case 1:08-cv-03710

Document 1-2

Filed 06/30/2008 •

The text of this order many be changed or corrected prior to the time for filling of a Petition for Reheating or the disposition of the same /

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THIRD DIVISION **NOVEMBER 28, 2007**

NOV 28 P12:03

APPEALS DIVISION 05-3786

COUR COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDERN THE

APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Plaintiff-Appellee.

ROOSEVELT DAVIS.

Defendant-Appellant.

Appeal from the Circuit Court of Cook County.

No. 05 CR 2672

Honorable

Mary Margaret Brosnahan

Judge Presiding

ORDER

Following a jury trial, def substance and sentenced to eight failed to prove him guilty beyone of custody of the narcotics. Defe because the State failed to disclo-83, 10 L. Ed. 2d 215, 83 S. Ct.

Defendant was charged w 570/402(a)(2)(B) (West 2004). 1 p.m. on December 16, 2004, he Exhibit F+G
for Arounds
6 + 7 robies

ssion of a controlled ntends that the State sh a sufficient chain right to due process Maryland, 373 U.S.

f cocaine. 720 ILCS testified that about illance when he saw

defendant park his car in the rear of a Jiffy Lube parking lot. Defendant never entered the service station, but stood near his car, pacing back and forth while talking on the telephone, then walked to the intersection. As defendant walked down the street, Officer Briones followed him in his unmarked vehicle. After walking for three blocks, defendant stopped at a bus stop where he continuously paced back and forth while talking on the telephone. Officer Briones parked his car along the curb and

watched defendant through his rearview and side mirrors for approximately 30 minutes. Several buses stopped at the bus stop, but defendant did not board any of them.

Officer Briones further testified that as a car approached the intersection, the driver, Miguel Martinez, honked at defendant, and defendant acknowledged him. Martinez turned the wrong way down a one-way street and drove about 75 feet and into an alley where he parked his car in the first space behind a building. Defendant followed Martinez into the alley and entered the car through the passenger's door. Officer Briones exited his car and walked towards the end of the alley on the opposite side of the street so that he would not be noticed. He then crossed the street and walked towards the men in the car, looking inside the vehicle as he approached it. Officer Briones testified that he observed defendant receive from Martinez a package the size of a softball wrapped in a large, clear, plastic bag containing a white substance the officer suspected was cocaine. Officer Briones identified the bag of cocaine in court.

Officer Briones testified that when he was about seven feet away from the passenger side of the vehicle, defendant looked at him, grabbed the bag of cocaine, placed it inside the glove compartment and closed the compartment door. Officer Briones then identified himself as a police officer, ordered defendant out of the car and arrested him. Chicago police Sergeant O'Grady approached the driver's side of the car and arrested Martinez. The two officers searched the vehicle and Officer Briones saw Sergeant O'Grady go directly to the glove compartment and retrieve the large plastic bag that Martinez handed to defendant.

Officer Briones further testified that Sergeant O'Grady gave him the plastic bag recovered from the glove compartment because Officer Briones was the officer designated to inventory the evidence in this case. Officer McKenna gave Officer Briones \$453 that he recovered from Martinez. Officer Briones took the bag of suspect cocaine and the money to his car, placed the bag of drugs inside a narcotics bag, placed the money inside a separate inventory bag, and placed both of those bags inside his trunk. Officer Briones testified that the suspect narcotics and money remained in his

constant care and control, and he returned to the police station and inventoried that evidence.

Officer Briones stated that he assigned a unique inventory number to each of the two bags and the number assigned to the narcotics bag was 10452143. He weighed the bag containing the suspect cocaine using a scale that was not calibrated and that was available for everyone's general use at the station. The scale indicated that the estimated weight of the bag of narcotics was 250 grams, which included both the plastic bag containing the cocaine and the larger evidence inventory bag. Officer Briones identified the narcotics inventory bag in court, noting that his handwriting appeared on the outside of the bag. He explained that information he wrote on the outside of the bag indicated the date of arrest, defendant's name, and a description of the item contained in the envelope. In this case, the outside of the narcotics bag stated that it contained one clear knotted bag containing a white rock-like substance of suspect cocaine. After the desk sergeant signed the bag, Officer Briones heat-sealed it and placed it inside the narcotics vault to be sent to the crime laboratory. Officer Briones also testified that he did not complete the arrest report in this case, but signed it.

Illinois State Police forensic chemist Brian Stevenson testified that on December 22, 2004, he received a sealed bag with inventory number 10452143 from Gina Wollick at the drug chemistry vault of the forensic science center. Wollick was another analyst who was designated to work at the vault that day. The center had received the bag of evidence the previous day. Stevenson acknowledged that he did not personally know where Wollick got the evidence from as he did not witness her receiving it, but he assumed she received it from the vault because cases submitted to the evidence control center from the Chicago police department are brought to the vault.

Stevenson testified that he took custody of the bag, initialed it, brought it to his work station and locked it in his storage area until he worked on it later that same day. The bag was heat-sealed and contained a white chunky substance with some powder and a knotted plastic bag. In court, Stevenson identified the same narcotics bag previously identified by Officer Briones and testified that it was in substantially the same condition as when he initially received it, and that the substance inside

the bag appeared to be the same substance he analyzed.

Stevenson testified that he began his analysis of the evidence by examining the inventory sheet that came with it to ensure that the description on the sheet matched the substance inside the bag. The sheet indicated that the bag contained one clear plastic knotted bag containing a white rock-like substance of suspect cocaine, and Stevenson found that the substance in the bag matched that description. There was no weight indicated on the inventory sheet. Other information on the front of the evidence bag also indicated defendant's name, the location of his arrest, and the location from where the evidence was obtained.

Stevenson further testified that he opened the bag, wrote a description of the evidence on his work sheet and weighed the evidence. To weigh the substance, Stevenson placed a disposable weighing dish on his scale and zeroed the scale out so it would not record the weight of the dish. He then removed the chunky substance from the plastic bag and placed it inside the weighing dish. Stevenson found that the total weight of the substance, excluding the packaging, was 110 grams, and testing indicated that the substance was cocaine. Stevenson testified that he verifies the accuracy of his balancing scale at the beginning of each week, and the scale is calibrated by an outside company.

Chicago police Sergeant James O'Grady testified substantially the same as Officer Briones regarding the surveillance of defendant, adding that he approached the car occupied by Martinez and defendant from the alley in the opposite direction of Officer Briones. When he was six feet from the car, Sergeant O'Grady saw Martinez hand defendant a large softball-sized bag of cocaine. When he was next to the car, Sergeant O'Grady saw defendant place that bag of cocaine inside the glove compartment. The sergeant opened the driver's door and ordered Martinez out of the car while Officer Briones did the same with defendant. Sergeant O'Grady then opened the glove compartment, retrieved the bag of cocaine, and handed it to Officer Briones. Sergeant O'Grady testified that the substance in the bag was in the shape of a large chunk or rock with a substantial amount of powder cocaine on the bottom of the bag.

Defendant testified that he drove to Jiffy Lube to have his car serviced, and because they were busy, he went inside, gave his keys to a mechanic and left his car parked in the lot. He walked about three blocks to catch a bus, and after waiting at the bus stop for 30 minutes, his friend Miguel Martinez happened to drive by and offered him a ride. Defendant got in the car, and after Martinez drove a quarter of a block, they were surrounded by three or four police cars. About eight police officers exited those cars, and defendant was arrested. Defendant denied that he was in possession of any drugs that day, and denied placing any drugs in the glove compartment. He also denied that he was arrested in a parking lot behind a building, and denied seeing police recover any drugs from Martinez's car.

The jury found defendant guilty of possession of a controlled substance. At a subsequent hearing, the trial court denied defendant's *pro se* posttrial motion alleging that trial counsel rendered ineffective assistance.

At the next hearing date, defense counsel noted that the newly generated presentencing investigation report (PSI) included an unsigned arrest report that the defense had not received prior to trial. Counsel stated "I don't believe that the [S]tate's [A]ttorney has received it either. Frankly, it looks like it was generated by the probation department." Counsel noted that the date on the report was August 22, 2005, which was four days after defendant's trial ended. This report stated that defendant was charged with possession of less than 15 grams of cocaine. The trial court continued the hearing and the prosecution said it would investigate the "new" report.

At a subsequent hearing on defendant's motion for a new trial, counsel argued that the defense had not received a copy of the unsigned arrest report charging defendant with possession of less than 15 grams of cocaine. Counsel again acknowledged that the State had not received the report either. Counsel noted that another arrest report stated that defendant was in possession of 250 grams of cocaine, and the chemist found the amount to be 110 grams of cocaine. She then argued that because a discrepancy in the amount of cocaine was an issue in this case, the jury should have heard about the

third amount of cocaine, which would have made the offense a Class 4, rather than a Class 1, felony.

The State responded that it spoke with Officer Briones and faxed him a copy of the "new" arrest report. Officer Briones reviewed the report, stated that he had never seen it before, that he did not generate it, that he showed it to the other officers involved with defendant's arrest and none of them had generated it, and that the "P.C. number" on the report, which identifies who accessed the computer, did not belong to him or any of the officers working on this case. He noted that the arrest reports in this case were handwritten, and suggested that this "new" computerized report may have been created by an unknown person "down the road" who enters information into the computer system so that defendant's file can be accessed via a computer rather than having to find the physical file.

Based on Officer Briones' response, the State argued that the "new" arrest report was created by someone who was not involved in this case. The State noted that although a defendant is initially charged with an offense by police, such charges often are not the same as the charges brought by the State's Attorney in the indictment. The State further noted that it was undisputed that defendant was charged in the indictment with possession of over 100 grams of cocaine. The State confirmed that the handwritten arrest reports were tendered to the defense.

The trial court compared the information contained in the handwritten arrest report with that in the computerized report. The court noted that the computerized report was comprised of only one-half of a page and did not contain a narrative whereas the handwritten report contained a narrative stating that the amount of cocaine was 250 grams. The court found that there was no difference in the information contained in both reports, except that the computerized report expanded the description of the charge to state that the amount of cocaine was less than 15 grams. Based on its finding that the notation of less than 15 grams was not relevant in this case, and that the computerized report did not contain any additional information, the trial court rejected defendant's posttrial argument that failure to receive the "new" arrest report was a discovery violation.

Defense counsel also challenged the chain of custody of the cocaine and argued that the discrepancy between 250 grams of cocaine as noted by Officer Briones on the handwritten arrest report and 110 grams as found by the chemist demonstrated that the chain in this case was not proper. The trial court recalled that the testimony showed that the bag of narcotics was heat-sealed when Officer Briones placed it in the vault at the police department and still heat-sealed when received by Stevenson at the laboratory vault, and found that the State established a clear chain of custody. The court denied defendant's motion for a new trial and sentenced him to eight years' imprisonment.

On appeal, defendant first contends that the State failed to prove him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt because it failed to establish a sufficient chain of custody of the narcotics. Defendant argues that the evidence analyzed by the chemist did not match the evidence seized by police because there was a discrepancy in the weight of the drugs where Officer Briones testified that the evidence weighed 250 grams and Stevenson, the chemist, testified that it weighed 110 grams. Defendant also argues that there was a break in the chain of custody where Stevenson testified that he received the evidence from Gina Wollick, but there was no testimony as to where and from whom she received the evidence, and no testimony regarding the safekeeping or method of delivery of the evidence from the police vault to the forensic science center.

The State responds that a challenge to the chain of custody does not contest the sufficiency of the evidence, but instead, questions whether a proper foundation was laid for the admissibility of the evidence. The State argues that the chain of custody was properly established as the chemist received the evidence in a heat-sealed bag, and the contents matched the inventory sheet. The State notes that Officer Briones and chemist Stevenson identified the bag of narcotics at trial and argues that the weight discrepancy could be due to the different methods used to weigh the evidence.

Our supreme court had held that a challenge to the chain of custody asserts that the State failed to lay an adequate foundation for the evidence, and thus, attacks the admissibility of the evidence, not its sufficiency. People v. Woods, 214 Ill. 2d 455, 471, 828 N.E.2d 247, 257 (2005).

Where evidence, such as narcotics, is not readily identifiable or may be susceptible to tampering, exchange or contamination, the State must establish that there was a sufficient chain of custody to render it improbable that the evidence was tampered with or substituted. Woods, 214 Ill. 2d at 467, 828 N.E.2d at 255. The State must demonstrate that the police employed reasonable protective measures to ensure that the substance they recovered from defendant was the same as that tested by the chemist and that it had not been altered. The State is not required to exclude every possibility of tampering, nor must it present testimony from every person in the chain, unless defendant produces evidence of actual tampering or substitution. Where the State has established that the evidence was not subject to tampering or substitution, and defendant has not shown actual evidence of tampering, any deficiencies in the chain of custody go to the weight of the evidence, not its admissibility. Woods, 214 Ill. 2d at 467, 828 N.E.2d at 255. Even when a link is missing in the chain of custody, where testimony that sufficiently described the condition of the evidence when delivered matches testimony describing the evidence when analyzed, the evidence is properly admitted. Woods, 214 Ill. 2d at 468, 828 N.E.2d at 255.

Here, we find that the State established a sufficient chain of custody of the cocaine recovered from defendant's possession. Testimony from the police officers showed that Sergeant O'Grady recovered the large bag of cocaine from the glove compartment of Martinez's car moments after he and Officer Briones saw defendant place the cocaine there. The testimony further showed that Sergeant O'Grady handed the bag of drugs to Officer Briones who placed it inside a special narcotics bag in the trunk of his car, took it to the police station, and inventoried it in accordance with police procedures, assigning it inventory number 10452143, and placing the heat-sealed bag in the police narcotics vault. We find that the testimony in this case demonstrated that the police took reasonable protective measures to ensure that the recovered cocaine was not tampered with or altered.

Furthermore, forensic chemist Stevenson testified that he received the narcotics bag with inventory number 10452143 from his colleague, Gina Wollick, at the vault in their laboratory and that

it was heat-sealed when he received it. Stevenson further testified that the narcotics bag contained one clear plastic knotted bag containing a white rock-like substance of suspect cocaine, which matched the description on the inventory sheet completed by Officer Briones. Although Wollick did not appear in court and testify as to how she came in possession of the narcotics envelope, the record shows that the description of the evidence when delivered matched the description of the evidence when analyzed, and therefore, the chain of custody was sufficient and the evidence was properly admitted.

In addition, we reject defendant's argument that the chain of custody was insufficient due to a discrepancy in the weight of the substance. Officer Briones testified that he weighed the bag of narcotics, including the packaging and inventory envelope, on a general-use scale that was not calibrated, which indicated that the "estimated" weight of the bag was 250 grams. The officer noted this weight on a police report, but it was not included in his description of the substance on the inventory sheet. In contrast, Stevenson removed the substance from all of its packaging and weighed it on a scale that had been both calibrated and "zeroed-out" to account for the weight of the weighing dish, and found that it weighed 110 grams.

Although there was a discrepancy in the two weights, we do not find that such difference demonstrates evidence of actual tampering under the facts and circumstances in this case. Stevenson's determination of the weight of the substance was calculated with the utmost care and precision, and eliminated other variables including the weight of the packaging and weighing dish. The "estimated" weight determined by Officer Briones, on the other hand, was admittedly not so precise as the scale was never calibrated or "zeroed-out" and the substance was weighed inside all packaging. As stated above, Officer Briones heat-sealed the package before depositing it into the narcotics vault, and Stevenson received that same package with an identical inventory number in a heat-sealed condition, the contents of which matched the description on the inventory sheet. As there was no evidence of actual tampering, the difference in the weight went to the weight of the evidence,

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	RECEIVED
IN THE APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOI FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT	APPEALS DIVISION COOK COUNTY
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,	PUBLIC DEFENDER
Respondent-Appellee,)	
v.	No. 1-05-3786
ROOSEVELT DAVIS,	
Petitioner-Appellant.)	

ORDER

Upon consideration Petitioner-Appellant's petition for rehearing;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the petition for rehearing be and the same is hereby DENIED.

ORDER ENTERED

JAN 11 2008

APPELLATE COURT, FIRST DISTRICT

JUSTICE

JUSTICE

JUSTICE

1	IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY COUNTY DEPARTMENT - CRIMINAL DIVISION
2	COUNTY DEPARTMENT CRIMINIE DIVIDION
3	THE PEOPLE OF THE) JUDGE MARGARET BROSNAHAN STATE OF ILLINOIS)
3)
4	vs) No. 05 C 26724
5	ROOSEVELT DAVIS) November 8, 2005
6	
7	Court convened pursuant to adjournment.
8	
9	
10	APPEARANCES:
10	MR. RICHARD DEVINE
11	State's Attorney of Cook County, by MS. EMILY STEVENS
12	Assistant State's Attorney
13	for the People of the State of Illinois.
_	MR. EDWIN A. BURNETTE
14	Public Defender of Cook County, by MS. STEPHANIE HIRSCHBOECK
15	MS. ROSE COSTIN
4.5	Assistant Public Defenders for the Defendant.
16	for the berendant.
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19	
20	
21	Sharon T. McClain, CSR, RPR
22	Official Court Reporter Criminal Division
23	2650 South California Chicago, IL 60608
43	Chicago, in occor
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1	THE CLERK: Roosevelt Davis.
2	THE COURT: Good morning, sir. Both side are
3	here. This is in post trial status. There has already
4	been one motion filed by Mr. Davis for ineffective
5	assistance of counsel. That was argued and denied back
6	September 20, 2005. There are still other post trial
7	matters motions pending and it has been continued from
8	time to time for copies of the transcripts. Those have
9	been received and and everybody is ready to proceed; is
10	that correct?
11	Can we have everybody's name for the record.
12	MS. STEVENS: Assistant State's Attorney Emily
13	Stevens. S-t-e-v-e-n-s.
14	MS. COSTIN: Rose Costin, C-o-s-t-i-n, Multiple
15	Defendant Units of the Public Defender's unit.
16	MS. HIRSCHBOECK: Stephanie Hischboeck, on behalf
17	of Mr. Davis.
18	MS. COSTIN: Mr. Davis is present in court.
19	THE COURT: Defense do you have a copy of the
20	post-trial motions?
21	MS. COSTIN: I do. Motion for new trial.
22	THE COURT: Yes. I've the Defendant's motion for
23	ineffective assistance. I am just trying to find.
24	MS. COSTIN: There is a motion for a new trial

which was filed on August 3, 2005.

THE COURT: You may proceed withh argument on your motion for new trial.

MS. COSTIN: Judge, I filed with the court on August 31, 2005 a motion for a new trial. I am not going to belabor. It is actually quite lengthy in laying out our points. I am asking for three things. I am asking for judgment notwithstanding the verdict based upon the points that were layed out. I'm also asking for — in the alternative a motion for a new trial or in the alternative still for the Court to consider a lesser charge because of the amount which was brought up during the course of the trial. I'd also like to supplement our motion for a new trial with a copy entitled Chicago Police Department arrest report. I'd like to supplement that and attach to the motion for new trial if I may.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. COSTIN: Judge, that Chicago police arrest report was contained inside of the P.T.I. that was prepared after sentencing for Mr. Davis. The defense never saw that titled Chicago Police Department arrest report. And when we brought it to the State's Attorney's attention they said they would make

1 inquiries, having not received it themselves. 2 we are asking that to be supplemented because if your 3 Honor notices it makes in the amount it lists 4 possession, less than 15 grams. Now that is a 5 non-signed report. But we did not have it in order to 6 prepare for trial. And as your Honor knows having listened to the trial part and parcel, or actually the 7 8 large amount of our case was the amount. What was the 9 amount that was at the trial. And because of the way Mr. Davis is charged, he is charged with a Class 1 amount of over -- between 100 and 400 grams. 12 the impeachment parts was that initially when he was 13 charged some of tghe arrest reports said 250 grams. When it got to the lab it was 110 grams. Now we have a third saying it was less than 15 grams, which makes it a Class 4. We didn't have an opportunity to inquire or to find out who generated that report. And because of that, the jury did not hear, the trier of fact did not hear that third amount, which could have made a difference, Judge, based on the trier of fact. We believe it would have if we could have found out who generated that call and called that person as a So we would like to supplement that. witness.

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not once again going to belabor every point in here. I will reserve argument after the State. However, there is one thing that is also not inside this report that came to our attention yesterday. The co-defendant, Miguel Martinez, was charged with the amount of delivery. Charged with a Class X delivery in the amount which carried between the years of 9 and 30 years in the penitentiary.

Mr. Davis, however, was charged with a Class

1 which carries 6 to 30 years based upon the amount of
drugs that was contained. Mr. Martinez by the State's
own version of the facts and by the charging document
was the main actor, the person who had more culpability
in this case. If we were to take the State's facts on
face value. Mr. Martinez also has a worse criminal
record than Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis as he stands before
you is probationable on this matter. Mr. Martinez over
by no stretch of the imagination was ever probationable
based upon those charges.

However, when we inquired prior to trial about a reduction in charges, they would not reduce the charge for Mr. Davis. That's in direct disporportionality. And it bears greatly on their case. Mr. Davis was not allowed or given an

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opportunity to consider a plea agreement based upon the charges. Judge, you have the rest of our motion for a new trial. And with that we would rest. Reserving rebuttal.

THE COURT: All right. State you may proceed with argument.

MS. STEVENS: Thank you, you your Honor.

First of all with reference to the offer that was and was not made to the Defendant. What his co-defendant Mr. Martinez is offered in this case is irrelevant as to what happens to Mr. Davis. I was not the State's Attorney who made or did not make offers. But again, Judge, it is irrelevant. So I can't testify or tell your Honor what the circumstances were regarding what offers were or were not made. What I can tell you although again I still argue it's not relevant is that Mr. Martinez's case was set for trial, and there was a demand running on the last court date when the State did not answer ready for trial. I don't know if that has some kind of impact on what happened on the last court date or not. Another State's Attorney stepped up on that. But again, Judge, Mr. Martinez's backgrounds is also different from the Defendant's background. So as far as what happened to

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Mr. Martinez that should not impact what happened to

Defendant Davis in this case. He chose to have a jury

trial and that's exactly what the court supplied him

with.

As for this new report that has surfaced. I did speak with Officer Briones who is the main officer who testified in this case. I faxed him a copy of the report that counsel had provided me that was provided in the P.S.I. Officer Briones did review that report. And he explained to me that he has never seen that report before. He did not generates it. He showed it to the partners on his team on the date of this arrest. They did not generate it. His explanation for how this report might have come about is that the arrest or computerized by somebody else down the road. arrest reports in this case were handwritten. are just computerized arrests that are plugged into the computer by some unknown person in case down the road somebody wants to look up Roosevelt Davis on the computer and see what kind of arrest he might have in the computer system. Therefore relieving a person having to track down a file, a physical file for Roosevelt Davis.

The officer said that the reports in this

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He also looked at the P. C. number which is contained on the bottom right-hand corner of that printout. And he indicated that P. C. number which I guess is a number that an officer or someone with such authority needs to get into the computer, was not his P. C. number and was not the number of any of his fellow officers.

As for the amount of substance that's contained in that. Again, it's our position that somebody else filled out that report. Not somebody who was involved in this investigation. As your Honor knows, when somebody is initially charged, those charges don't reflect what the State ends up indicting the person for. It's just a mere charge. The State's Attorney is the person who decides what the person is charged with, with how much. In this case the Defendant was charged with possessing over 100 grams of cocaine. And there is no dispute about that, Judge.

As far as counsel's other allegations —

THE COURT: Let me stop you there. I would like
to address this issue of the arrest report. What the
defense has filed to supplement the record, it is an
one page document but there is only — it's typewritten

on half of the page. About half of the page is blank. 1 There is no narrative whatsoever contained in this. 2 Let me ask you. You've indicated, and I want to make 3 sure defense is in agreement. Were arrest reports 4 tendered on Mr. Davis to the defense, the handwritten 5 reports that you're indicating or the traditional 6 arrest reports that we're used to seeing? 7 MS. STEVENS: Yes, ma'am. 8 THE COURT: Going to this computer generated 9 document I want to highlight. There is no narrative. 10 I want to go through it and make sure there is no 11 information in here that is different from what's 12 contained on the original arrest reports. So get out 13 the original arrest report that was tendered, please 14 and I just want to make sure that we have the same 15 information on both. So we'll see what if any impact 16 this report would have generated. 17 You talked about a P.C. number on the bottom. 18 I would wonder if that number belongs to somebody from 19 the Probation Department, the P.S.I. department. 20 Because on the left hand corner it also indicates date 21 of August 12th of 2005 at 10:42, which would indicate 22 to me that's the access number they're using to 23 generate these documents to prepare the P.S.I. So that 24

wouldn't be a Chicago Police Officer number. That was 1 simply the person putting together the P.S.I., which is 2 3 what turned this up. 4 On the document is the C.B. number 016036653? 5 MS. COSTIN: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: Date of arrest I am showing December 6 16, '04 at 16:10 from the 20th District. 7 8 MS. COSTIN: Yes, ma'am. 9 THE COURT: The I.R. Number 706684 with the name 10 of Roosevelt Davis? 11 MS. COSTIN: Yes, ma'am. 12 THE COURT: Social security 356-62-9609. 13 MS. STEVENS: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Defense. I am showing the date of April 23rd of '67 and age of 37. Place of birth, 15 16 Illinois for the Defendant. Is that also on the 17 handwritten report? 18 MS. COSTIN: April 24. 19 THE COURT: So on the handwritten it says April 24th. That's the one difference. Then I am showing 20 for the sex, race, height. Male black 5-6, 170. 21 22 MS. COSTIN: Yes 23 THE COURT: For the other physical descriptors, brown eyes, black hair, bald, medium complexion. 24

MS. COSTIN: Yes, ma'am. 1 THE COURT: For the employment I am showing 2 unemployed and that he did not resist arrest. There is 3 a N. there for that indicating no he did not resist 4 arrest. I am showing the address of arrest was 5402 5 North Western in Chicago by beat 2011. 6 MS. COSTIN: Yes, ma'am. It also says location 7 was L. 8 THE COURT: That's written on here 09 for alley. 9 MS. COSTIN: I don't believe that is on the 10 original arrest report. 11 THE COURT: So the word alley is not on the 12 original arrest report. 13 MS. COSTIN: It is. 14 THE COURT: It's in the body of the report; is it? 15 MS. COSTIN: I am looking, Judge. It is not. 16 THE COURT: The word alley is not there. Also the 17 residence address 6104 North Oakley Avenue in Chicago 18 for his residence that's on there. 19 For the arrest charges this is showing 20 possession of a controlled substance. And it's typed 21 in here 402C and it's typed in less than 15 grams. 22 are saying that is not in the typewritten arrest 23 report. 24

MS. COSTIN: It has 250 grams powder cocaine. 1 2 MS. STEVENS: As far as the charges go on the arrest report, it specifically says P.C.S. on 402. It 3 4 doesn't spoecify an amount. THE COURT: The handwritten report says P.C.S. 5 6 The typewritten report just has it spelled out 402. 7 more. Less than 15 grams. 8 MS. COSTIN: The narrative of the arrest report it 9 says 250 grams. 10 THE COURT: Are the names of all the arresting 11 officers that appear on this typewritten report also on 12 the handwritten report? That would be Michana Briones, 13 B-r-i-o-n-e-s, McCray, and Post, as the lockup keeper. Fingerprinter, and two officers. You have that 14 15 information? 16 MS. HIRSCHBOECK: The back page probably shows the 17 lockup keeper. 18 THE COURT: So neither side has the back page, but 19 the two arrests officers are the same. There is nobody additional. I would also note there is no narrative 20 21 whatsoever on this page. So based upon that one issue 22 and I am certainly going to let the State argue and 23 respond and give the defense a chance to make another 24 response. But I don't find that this computerized

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generated half of an arrest report I would say. hesitate to call it an arrest report because thereis zero narrative in here whatsoever. It's not sign. There is really no difference in the information other than there is a word alley here. And the word alley does not appear in the report, the handwritten that was tendered. As to the charge it's justs a typewritten charge that corresponds to section 402. So I don't find the less than 15 grams would have been relevant in the case. And again it's not signed. Even if it had been discovered and tendered, it is not signed by anybody. I don't find that's compelling. It doesn't contain any additional information. Post-trial motion with respect to this half of a report would be respectfully denied. Continue with any other argument. MS. STEVENS: Judge, briefly with regards to the chain of custody in this case and the amount of narcotics, you've heard Officer Briones testify that he estimated a weight, the weight that's contained on that arrest report actually says approximate weight. While the weight of the substance was lower than what he approximated, we don't believe that impacts the charges or what the Defendant stands convicted of at this

point. As far as the chain of custody goes, Officer

Briones did testify that he inventoried the cocaine and that it was sealed. And that when he last saw it, it was in a sealed condition.

You also heard from Chemist Brian Stevenson who said when he first received that property it was all in a sealed condition. And the description that Officer Briones had given regarding the cocaine did match what Chemist Brian Stevenson found when he opened that package. If you recall the cocaine was partially in a chunk and partial powder. There was both cocaine chunk and cocaine powder in there. So there is no discrepancy. If Brian Stevenson had noticed that the description was different than what was contained in that sealed envelope, then he would have noted that discrepancy, Judge. Because the item had been sealed to seal and we represented that evidence and there is no evidence that the cocaine was ever compromised or tampered with we believe we have met the proper chain of custody. That that evidence did come out sufficiently at trial.

Finally, Judge, counsel made an allegation in the motion for a new trial that the Assistant State's Attorney made prejudicial inflammatory and erroneous statements in closing argument designed to arouse the

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subsequent to that conversation where did the officers 1 go, what did they do. But we could not go into the 2 contents of the conversation. 3 When Officer Briones was questioned by myself 4 during direct examination, I did ask Officer Briones 5 "OUESTION: Prior to your meeting, did you and 6 other members receive information that led you to the 7 area of 5400 North Lincoln. 8 That's correct." The very next question. 9 ANSWER: "OUESTION: After you you met to discuss 10 surveillance. Where did you go specifically." 11 And that was the extent of the informant's tip 12 that came out during the evidence phase of the trial. 13 In opening close argument I stated, this is 14 page 159 -- on page 88 I stated, "The Defendant had got 15 caught because of information provided by a citizen." 16 And that sentence continued on, Judge. 17 information sparked an investigation." That's all that 18 was commented on by myself in opening close. That 19 statement was objected to, sustained by your Honor, and 20 your Honor instructed the jury to disregard. 21 On page 89 I stated that officers 22 investigated and went to 5400 North Lincoln to 23 investigate. That was objected to as well, and that 24

1 objection was overruled.

Finally on page 95 I stated, "This case started with a citizen." And that was objected to, and your Honor sustained that and told the jury to disregard that.

I just would refer back to the Court's original ruling on the motion in limine which is on page 14. Your Honor stated that we can call a person a confidential informant during closing arguments. And you stated that you can name the person however you want. In closing argument I named the person as a citizen, which is true. The person is a citizen. I don't believe that we went beyond the bounds of your Honor's motion in limine. I believe when Officer Briones was questioned that nothing regarding the contents of the conversation was permitted to be heard by the jury. And in closing argument we responded about the investigation. And that investigation led to more investigation. And that was the extent of it.

Judge, based on those reasons, we would ask that you deny counsel's motion for a new trial.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, counsel. Any response?

MS. COSTIN: Yes.

Going in the reverse order. Your Honor made 1 a ruling. It was motion in liminie. That was granted. 2 It was violated twice. We objected and made a motion 3 for a new trial. Our motion is to preserve it. We 4 believe at this particular point it was a violation. 5 And you can not unring the bell. And the jury heard it 6 and because of that they were prejudiced and made a 7 ruling against Mr. Davis. That's the extent of our 8 motion and the motion -- in the motion for new trial. 9 Judge, also, as to the weight, which is key in 10 our case. Police reports some of them said it was 250. 11 Police officers said they weighed the amount. They 12 assigned a street value in the amount of \$3,000. Based 13 upon the amount they weighed. When it got to the lab, 14 how it got to the lab we're still not sure. It never 15 came out. We have no idea hnow it got transported from 16 the 16 through the 24. Somehow it passed through 17 several hands. Whose hands we do not know. When it 18 got there it's 110 grams. The discrepancy in weight we 19 are not talking one or two grams. The difference 20 between 250 grams and 110 grams. That's a huge amount. 21 Furthermore, Judge, I know your Honor has 22 made a ruling upon our supplemental part. 23 problem with this is that we did not have it in order 24

to inquire. We don't know who generated it. Indeed the State does not know who generated it. But we could not during the course of investigation figure out who generated. If indeed that person should be called. On the report it said I solemnly sincerely declare and affirm the facts stated herein are accurate to the best of my knowledge. Signatures on the first arrestee/appearing officer/investigator. It's unsigned.

So who did generate this report. We do not know The fact it says possession less than 15 grams.

Somebody made that assumption and put it in the report.

Who. It would have been good for the jury to know that there was indeed a third amount out there.

THE COURT: With respect to that particular point on the arrest report, I do not read it that way. It has the statue and under the word statue is 720 I.L.C.S. 570.0/402-C. And then it says description, which is to me the description of the statue charged. So the language is quite clearly P.C.S.-possesion less than 15 grams-cocaine. It wasn't a descriptor of what amount was recovered in this case in particular, an estimated weight. It was a statutory description.

MS. COSTIN: And I will go further than that for

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It says it's Class 4. And it says and -- it gave you. a felony weight and it says a Class 4. But somebody had to generate that and put it in there. That's not something that just popped up in the computer. Did somebody think it was not that amount. I don't know what drugs we are dealing with. In the normal course of a case perhaps it doesn't mean anything, but in this case special license we have different waits and substances and not a very clear chain of evidence, of course, it makes a difference. And of course it's something that should have been investigated and perhaps it would not have come to anything, but perhaps it would have. The fact of the matter because Mr. Davis did not have the opportunity to have investigators go out and find out who put that in there, we didn't have an opportunity to present to the trier of fact. With that I rest. By having listened to the argument of THE COURT: all the parties, let's me address some of these issues. My ruling stands with respect to the police report. This just appears to be one half of a pages of somebody who computerized the already handwritten arrest report. There is nothing in here that to me would be different than what was already tendered other than the word

alley. The charge itself is simply a description of Section 402-C. It's not — There is no narrative whatsoever on here. No new officers whatsoever. No new addresses on here. No new items on here. No new descriptors for the Defendant on here. So this is basically a half a page of a computerized version of what was already tendered. So my ruling will stand on that.

I would like to address one of the issues raised in the post-trial motion. And that was the issue of the chain of custody. I did go through my notes. With respect to Officer Briones. He testified that Officer O'Grady gave the bag to him. That he returned to the car. He put the narcotics as well as the money in an inventory bag. Took it to the 20th District in the truck. That he inventoried the item. Each of them got a specific inventory number. He inventoried them with the date, the location, the defendant's name, the description. He took the bags to the front desk of the 20th District. Sergeant signed off and he heat sealed it and put it into the vault.

The chemist testified between direct as well as redirect to several points with respect to chain. The

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officer testified that -- I'm sorry. The chemist said that when he opened the exhibit with the narcotics he took it out. It was People's Exhibit Number 4. The bag was heat sealed with the white chunky substance. And he testified the evidence was in the same condition on the stand as when he initially got it. He talked about that on redirect he said when he got the evidence from the vault the bag was sealed. And after he tested it he indicated he resealed it and put initials over the seal. Based upon the direct and more specifically the redirect where we got the testimony that once he received it from the vault it was sealed, I feel that the State has established a clear chain of custody. Briones said it was heat seal when it went to the vault. And the chemist told us when he got it from his boss, it also was in the same heat sealed condition. So as to that point your motion is going to be denied. Also looking at the evidence in it's totality based upon all the cross examination, the trial, your motion for an A J.N.O.V. would be respectfully denied. Specifically also with respect to chain of custody the motion would be specifically denied. With respect to the issue as to the co-defendant, I also was not on this case previously

where the co-defendant was involved and charged with delivery of a controlled substance. I don't know what the complexity or the specific facts, or any proof, problems the State may have had with respect to the co-defendant. The fact that the co-defendant got his case reduced on the date of trial does not have any bearing on this particular case. So your motion based upon that reason as well would be denied.

The last thing I would like to address specifically is the allegation of the violation of the motion in limine. I don't believe the State violated the motion in limine on its face. However, I did feel when the State made a couple references during closing argument they were using the C.I. to buttress the contents of whatever that conversation might have been although contents of the conversation never came out. I feel the way they used it violated the spirit of my motion in limine ruling. However, I did sustain those objections, told the jury to disregard. And I feel it was cured at that time.

Based upon those reasons I have considered all of the other reasons elicited but not argued by the defense. Your motion for a new trial will be respectfully denied.

Are both sides ready to proceed to 1 2 sentencing. 3 MS. STEVENS: Yes. 4 THE COURT: State, go forward with aggravation, 5 please. Before that both sides have copies of the 6 pre-sentence investigation? 7 MS. STEVENS: Right, Judge. Before we proceed 8 there is one amendment to the P.S.I. 9 THE COURT: Okay. Why don't you check on that. 10 (Discuss had off the record and the cased was passed and recalled.) 11 12 THE CLERK: Roosevelt Davis. THE COURT: State you indicated you would like to 13 make a motion to amend the P.S.I. Go ahead. 14 MS. STEVENS: On page 3 it list the Defendant's 15 prior convictions. However, missing from those 16 convictions is an armed robbery conviction, a Class X 17 conviction which is actually cited on the background 18 which is also attached to the P.S.I. That would be for 19 case number 87 C.R. 943. The Defendant was the 03 20 Defendant on that case. He was convicted or pled 21 guilty on 8-24-87 and was sentenced to eight years 22 I.D.O.C. by Judge Schiller on October 7th of 1987. I 23 do have a certified copy of that conviction if your 24

1 Honor wants that for your file. 2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 With that amendment any other THE COURT: 4 amendments? 5 MS. STEVENS: No other amendments, Judge. 6 THE COURT: All right. You may proceed with 7 aggravation. MS. STEVENS: Judge, just briefly in aggravation. 8 9 In reading the P.S.I. for Defendant Roosevelt Davis, it becomes clear that Mr. Davis grew up he was afforded 10 11 many opportunities in life. He loved his mother. He 12 loved his father. He had good relationships with his 13 siblings. But even with all of those benefits and all 14 of those good relationships, he still did not abide by 15 the laws of this state, Judge. You can see on page 3 16 that he has a significant background, an '02 conviction 17 for which he received two years and ten months by Judge 18 Schreier for a theft. A disorderly conduct, a 19 possession case in which he got 21 days Cook County 20 Department of Corrections. A '93 conviction for possession of a controlled substance for which he got 3 21 22 years probation. A '84 conviction for which he 23 received two years probation for another theft case. 24 And then of course the armed robbery conviction for

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which he received 8 years that we just informed your

Honor of. That the Defendant was convicted of in 1987.

He has significant background, Judge. An armed

robbery, theft, drug charges. And and he has been

given probation three times. He's been sent to the

penitentiary at the most eight years, but the last time

he was sent there it was for two years and ten months

by Judge Schreier.

It's also important to note that on page -within this P.S.I. I believe the top of page 3 the Defendant tells the probation officer that he was arrested a few times as a juvenile, but denies having any adjudication. Well, he was arrested more than just as a juvenile. In fact we couldn't find any juvenile adjudication. They are all convictions when he was an There was a significant amount of cocaine in this case. We would argue that an aggravating factor is that that amount of cocaine is not commensurate with That it would be to sell on the the personal use. street although he was not charged with the intent to deliver it. And based on his background, we believe that the Defendant deserves a significant amount of pen Minimum being 6 years based on the amount in this case. We would ask for above the minimum.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Defense. 1 2 MS. COSTIN: Judge, you have the P.S.I. in front you. Mr. Davis is 38 years old. The case of the armed 3 robbery he was 17 years old at the time. The charge 4 for which he is charged with right now is probationable 5 6 based upon his background, even with the amount. 7 can get probation. And as your Honor knows from the P.S.I. he makes it through the probation, they have 8 9 been satisfactory -- probation has been terminated 10 satisfactory on more than one occasion. Judge, twice actually. I'd like to go correct. He got probation 11 12 twice. Judge, he is married. He has a 17 year old daughter now that he would like to get back to because 13 she is having some problems with incarceration of her 14 father. He also -- his wife runs an insurance company 15 which he helps out. It's her insurance company. It's 16 17 a family business, however. He is the one that answers the phones. He is the one that runs the household. He 18 is the one that makes sure his daughter gets to school. 19 20 He is the one that does the books sometimes for her. 21 He is the one -- it's a family run business, even though she is the principal bread winner and it's her 22 23 business.

Judge, Mr. Davis who stands before you -- and

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the penitentiary is always there. I ,eam give him a chance at probation. That's what we are asking at this point and time. It's a possession case. We are asking for you to give him probation.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, counsel. I do agree that it's a possession case. I am not going to take into account any element of intent to deliver. That wasn't the charge. It wasn't presented to the jury. I didn't hear any evidence at all intent to de; overu. So the charge is straight possession? That is all I am going to consider.

However, based upon the Defendant's background, your request for probation would be respectfully denied. It is a straight possession charge. Howver, it is a serious charge. Based upon the Defendant's background — before I impose sentence I will say I have considered all statutory factors in both aggravation and mitigation. My review of my notes of the trial as well as my recollection of the trial, argument of all the attorney. And let me ask you Mr. Davis is there anything you wish to say before I impose sentence.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. First of all I want to say I really can't understand how these officers just got up

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there and lied about the fact I knew what was in that I had no idea Mr. Martinez had drugs in his car. From the -- it just hurts me because of the fact the State pursued this case knowing the lies the officer perpretrated to causes me to be here. Now I have to ask you to be merciful on the fact I had no idea this guy had drugs in his car. And for me being here this entire year in the county took away from me being with my family. The relationship me and my step-daughter had we don't have that. I lot a lost of things that I worked legally worked hard for just because I just happened to be a receipient of other crimes in my background. I have been away from being arrested for Even with this '87 armed robbery that the State years. brought up from the time I left the penitentiary in 1990, it was 12 years before I was even arrested again let alone convicted. I just don't feel like it's right. I didn't know what this guy had in his car. THE COURT: Thank you for your comments, sir. Based upon my review of the testimony as well as the jury's verdict, considering the Defendant's statements as well as all the other factors in the case, my sentence in this case is going to be eight years in the

Illinois Department of Corrections. Credit for how

much time, defense?

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MS. COSTIN: It will have to be calculated.

THE COURT: You do have the right to appeal. want to an appeal the judgment and conviction you must file within 30 days from today's date a motion to appeal. If you desire to challenge any part of the sentence or sentence hearing, you must file prior to an appeal a motion to reconsider the sentence or any challenge to the sentence hearing within 30 days of today's date. This motion must be in writing and must set for all of the issues or claims of error about the sentence or the sentence hearing. If you can't afford a copy of the transcript of the sentence hearing it will be provided for you. If you can't afford an attorney one will be appointed to assist upi om the appeal or motion to reconsider the sentence. notice of appeal or motion to reconsider is not filed within 30 days of today's date, you will lose the right to appeal and to challenge your sentence. If the motion to reconsider sentence is denied and you still desire to appeal, you must request the clerk to file a notice of appeal within 30 days of the date that the motion to reconsider was denied. Any issue or claim of error about the sentence imposed or any part of the

'	sentence hearing you fail to raise in the written
2	motion will not be considered by the Appellate Court.
3	Do you understand that, sir?
4	THE DEFENDANT: Sure do.
5	MS. COSTIN: At this time we make a motion to
6	reconsider the sentence of eight years Illinois
7	Department of Corrections. We file with a written
8	motion.
9	THE COURT: Your motion to reconsider will be
10	denied. It will be filed stamped and noted for the
11	record.
12	MS. COSTIN: I will have a notice of appeal ready
13	for your Honor to sign.
14	THE COURT: Okay.
15	MS. COSTIN: Let me figure out the credit.
16	MS. STEVENS: We would be asking for statutory
17	fines, fees, and costs.
18	MS. COSTIN: We are objecting to that? He is
19	indigent, obviously, and will be unemployed for awhile.
20	THE COURT: Okay.
21	THE COURT: Credit for 313 days.
22	(Which were all the proceedings had
23	in the above-entitled caue.)

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1	IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
2	COUNTY DEPARTMENT CRIMINAL DIVISION
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4	I, Sharon T. McClain, an Official Court Reporter
5	for the Circuit of Cook County, Criminal Division, do
6	hereby certify that I reported in shorthand the report
7	of proceedings had on the hearing in the above-entitled
8	cause; that I thereafter caused the foregoing to be
9	transcribed into typewriting, which I hereby certify to
10	be a true and accurate transcript of proceedings had
11	before the Honorable Margaret Brosnahan, Judge of said
12	court.
13	
14	
15	Shawn J. M. Clam
16	Sharon T. McClain, CSR, RPR
17	Official Court Reporter
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1	THE COURT: Sustained.
2	BY MS. COSTIN:
3	Q. Mr. Davis was at the bus stop?
4	A. That's correct.
5	Q. And you parked your car?
6	A. Yes, I did.
7	Q. Now you were approximately 50 feet away from
8	the bus stop?
9	A. Approximately.
10	Q. And you were on Western?
11	A. That's correct.
12	Q. Or on Balmoral?
13	A. Western.
14	Q. You saw another vehicle come up?
15	A. That's correct.
16	Q. Now you testified today that that vehicle was
17	a Mercury Mystique?
18	A. That's correct.
19	Q. Do you remember testifying previously at the
20	Grand Jury?
21	A. Yes, I do.
22	Q. And that was in January of 2005?
23	A. That's correct.
24	Q. Less than a month after this occurred?
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1	A. That's correct.
2	Q. Page 3.
3	And you were asked if Mr. Davis pulled up, a
4	van pulled up, Mr. Davis got into a van?
5	MS. STEVENS: Objection.
6	THE COURT: Sustained.
7	BY MS. COSTIN:
8	Q. Yes, you were asked, Line 22,
9	"And did you observe Defendant Davis standing
10	on the corner of that location for approximately
11	15 minutes before a van pulled up, which was driven by
12	Defendant Martinez?"
13	And you answered, "That's correct"?
14	A. That's correct.
15	Q. Did you not testify to that at the Grand
16	Jury?
17	A. Yes, I did.
18	Q. Okay. And were you also asked, "Did
19	Defendant Davis then enter that van on the passenger
20	side?"
21	And your answer was, "Yes, he did"?
22	A. That's correct.
23	Q. Now you say today that vehicle is a Mercury
24	Mystique?

1	A. That's correct.
2	Q. So we are clear, the Mercury Mystique you are
3	talking isn't owned by Mr. Davis?
4	MS. STEVENS: Objection.
5	THE COURT: You may tell us if you know that based
6	on your investigation, sir.
7	THE WITNESS: I did not run the plates, so I
8	couldn't tell you if it came back to him.
9	BY MS. COSTIN:
10	Q. It wasn't driven by him?
11	A. No.
12	Q. You saw this vehicle come up and the person
13	inside of it honked at Mr. Davis?
14	A. That's correct.
15	Q. You testified it turned on Balmoral going
16	west?
17	A. That's correct.
18	Q. Okay. Did you give the driver, just out of
19	curiosity, a traffic ticket for going the wrong way?
20	A. No.
21	Q. You said it went in an alley?
22	A. That's correct.
23	Q. And then you got out of your car?
24	A. That's correct.

1	Q. Okay. And you walked back past the vehicle?
2	A. Which vehicle?
3	Q. You are saying passed your vehicle first?
4	A. That's correct.
5	Q. And then you turned the corner?
6	A. Onto Balmoral, that's correct.
7	Q. So you are on Balmoral now?
8	A. That's correct.
9	Q. Where does Sergeant O'Grady come from?
10	A. Where? He essentially was on the driver's
11	side.
12	I don't know where he was parked before that.
13	Q. Did you call him?
14	A. Call him personally?
15	Q. Did you call him to come?
16	A. No.
17	Q. He just showed up?
18	A. No, we were on constant radio contact.
19	Q. And once again, we have no record of the
20	conversation, on a transcript? We have no transcripts
21	or anything showing that?
22	A. No.
23	Q. So you are walking down; did you call him to
24	go over or did anybody else call him to go over there

1	after the car parked?
2	A. I don't recall.
3	Q. Now it's approximately 250 feet to the alley?
4	MS. STEVENS: Objection. From where?
5	BY MS. COSTIN:
6	Q. From the bus stop?
7	THE COURT: You may answer that, sir, if you know.
8	THE WITNESS: I don't know.
9	I don't think, no, it's not that far.
10	BY MS. COSTIN:
11	Q. How far was it from your car to the bus stop,
12	50 feet?
13	A. No, I believe I said it was about 125 feet.
14	Q. No, from your car to the bus stop?
15	A. Oh, from the bus stop.
16	Oh, I said approximately 50 to 75 feet.
17	Q. And then from your car to the alley is
18	another 125 feet from the bus stop if you were from
19	the bus stop excuse me.
20	If I may.
21	THE COURT: You may.
22	BY MS. COSTIN:
23	Q. Officer, you are parked on Western?
24	THE COURT: Indicating for the record you are

1	using Exhibit No. 5 which was the map for
2	identification.
3	MS. COSTIN: Thank you, Judge.
4	BY MS. COSTIN:
5	Q. You are parked on Western?
6	A. That's correct.
7	Q. And it's approximately 50 feet to the bus
8	stop?
9	A. Approximately 50 to 75 feet, yes.
10	Q. And the bus stop is across the street?
11	A. That's correct.
12	Q. So you were approximately you weren't
13	standing right on the corner of Western, were you?
14	A. I wasn't standing.
15	Q. I mean, parked on the corner of Western?
16	A. I was right on the corner, yeah.
17	Q. So then you have how much between you and the
18	corner of Western, Balmoral and Western?
19	A. I was probably only like a couple feet from
20	the corner.
21	Q. This is 50 feet across the street?
22	A. Toward the bus stop.
23	Q. And then the bus from the bus stop to the
24	alley is approximately 125 feet?

1	A. I'd say about that.
2	Q. So about 175 feet, would that be fair?
3	A. Yeah.
4	Q. Okay. Now as soon as that car parked, you
5	got out of your car?
6	A. No.
7	Q. You waited a while?
8	A. I didn't exit my vehicle until the Defendant
9	got into the Ford or the Mercury Mystique.
10	Q. Now from this Mercury Mystique, 250 grams of
11	cocaine were recovered?
12	A. That was the estimated value.
13	Q. That was what you
14	A. Or the estimated amount.
15	Q the weight you estimated was 250 grams?
16	A. That's correct.
17	Q. And it was one inventoried item?
18	A. Can you ask that question again.
19	Q. One item was inventoried?
20	A. No, there was more items.
21	Q. One item excuse me one inventoried item
22	of cocaine?
23	A. That's correct.
24	Q. None came from Mr. Davis' person?

1	Α.	The narcotics?
2	Q.	Right.
3	A.	It was in his possession.
4	Q.	None came from his person when it was taken
5	out of the	ne car?
6	A.	No.
7	Q.	And there was no large amount of money taken
8	from Mr.	Davis?
9	A.	No.
10	Q.	And you sent that one item to the Crime Lab?
11	A.	That's correct.
12	Q.	The one item of cocaine.
13		Now when you recovered that item, were you
14	careful t	o preserve any prints on it?
15	A.	No.
16	Q.	Did you send it down for prints,
17	fingerpri	nts
18	A.	No.
19	Q.	so these folks, no?
20		How about did you fingerprint the glove
21	compartme	nt that you say you saw?
22	Α.	No, I did not.
23	Q.	You didn't take any pictures, by the way, of
24	this?	

1	A. No.
2	Q. You didn't take a picture of where the car
3	was in the alley supposedly?
4	A. No.
5	Q. Okay. And Mr. Davis was searched?
6	A. That's correct.
7	Q. Okay. His cell phone was recovered?
8	A. I don't know.
9	Q. Did you search Mr. Davis?
10	A. I performed a protective pat down on him.
11	Q. So you don't know if his cell phone was
12	recovered?
13	A. No, I do not.
14	Q. Did you ask?
15	A. No.
16	Q. Did you ever go and try to find out who he
17	was calling by using subpoenaing the records for his
18	cell phone?
19	A. No.
20	Q. How about Mr. Martinez? Did you get his cell
21	phone?
22	A. I don't recall.
23	Q. So you never got Mr. Davis's cell phone and
24	hit redial just to find out?

1	A. No.
2	Q. No, you didn't do it?
3	A. No, I did not.
4	Q. How about that car that was parked in the
5	Jiffy Lube, did you go back and get it?
6	A. Are we talking about Mr. Davis' car?
7	Q. Right.
8	A. No.
9	Q. It was never inventoried?
10	A. No.
11	Q. Searched? Never got a warrant for it?
12	A. No.
13	Q. Don't know what happened to it?
14	A. No.
15	Q. You called for a tow truck for the other car
16	though, for the car in the alley?
17	A. The Mystique?
18	Q. The vehicle in the alley?
19	A. It wasn't it was parked legally in the
20	parking spot. It was not in the alley.
21	Q. But did you call for a tow truck and that car
22	was towed?
23	A. It was towed from the station, yes.
24	Q. How did it get to the station?

1	A. An officer drove it in.
2	MS. COSTIN: If I could have a moment, please.
3	THE COURT: You may.
4	(SHORT PAUSE.)
5	BY MS. COSTIN:
6	Q. Just a couple more things.
7	You said when I asked you about the 250 grams
8	of cocaine, that you said it was an estimate?
9	A. That's correct.
10	Q. But you weighed it?
11	A. That's correct.
12	Q. So it wasn't an estimate, it was 250 grams?
13	You wouldn't write something down it didn't
14	say?
15	A. No, we got
16	Q. It said 250 grams?
17	A. That's correct.
18	Q. On that scale?
19	A. That's correct.
20	Q. And you didn't bring that scale here today,
21	did you?
22	A. No, I did not.
23	Q. And these pictures, so we are clear, you
24	didn't take these, nor did any of your brother officers

1	take these?
2	A. No.
3	Q. So you don't know what time these pictures
4	were taken?
5	A. No, I do not.
6	Q. Or when?
7	A. No.
8	Q. So in December, there could have been snow on
9	the ground?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. So these pictures really don't accurately
12	depict what you saw?
13	THE COURT: With respect to what, Counsel?
14	BY MS. COSTIN:
15	Q. With respect to how it was on the date that
16	you arrested Mr. Davis?
17	THE COURT: I mean, the weather conditions?
18	MS. COSTIN: Weather conditions?
19	THE WITNESS: It could have been, yes.
20	BY MS. COSTIN:
21	Q. It could have been what, Officer?
22	Do they accurately depict how the weather was
23	when you arrested Mr. Davis?
24	A. Well, I don't recall.

1	There wasn't I don't recall if there was
2	snow on the ground, if that's what you are asking.
3	Q. And there is cars in these parking lots that
4	they have showed you for People's Exhibit No. 1 and 2.
5	Those weren't the same cars that were there?
6	A. It could have been.
7	I'm not sure. I don't recall.
8	Q. Going back just one quick question, when you
9	assigned a street value, when you weigh cocaine, it's
LO	important?
L1	MS. STEVENS: Objection.
12	BY MS. COSTIN:
13	Q. Isn't is important when you weigh
14	THE COURT: Let her finish the question.
15	Let her finish the question.
16	BY MS. COSTIN:
17	Q. When you weigh the cocaine, it's important?
18	THE COURT: All right. Overruled.
19	Would you consider that to be important?
20	THE WITNESS: Yes.
21	BY MS. COSTIN:
22	Q. To a point were you even assigned a street
23	value?
24	MS. STEVENS: Objection.

1	MS. COSTIN: Side bar.
2	THE COURT: All right. We will have a side bar.
3	(WHEREUPON, THE PROCEEDINGS WERE
4	HAD OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY
5	AND THE COURT REPORTER .)
6	THE COURT: You may proceed.
7	BY MS. COSTIN:
8	Q. Who assigned the street value?
9	A. Who?
10	Q. For the cocaine, the 250 grams of cocaine,
11	you weighed it?
12	A. That's correct.
13	Q. And you told somebody about it?
14	A. Yes.
15	Q. And you made up a report?
16	A. That's correct.
17	Q. And you put in the street value
18	MS. STEVENS: Objection, which report?
19	BY MS. COSTIN:
20	Q. The supplemental report?
21	A. That's correct.
22	Q. Okay. And you came up with a number, an
23	amount, based on that 250 grams of cocaine?
24	A. As far as the value?

1	Q. Yes, the street value.
2	A. The street value is determined by the City of
3	Chicago.
4	Q. Okay. And who gave you that value?
5	A. There is a chart.
6	Q. Okay. So you took 250 grams of cocaine and
7	you walked over to the chart, and you went down the
8	list, and you found out what the street value was, is
9	that correct?
10	A. That's correct.
11	Q. And you assigned it a value based upon what
12	you weighed?
13	A. The weight, yes.
14	Q. When you arrested Mr. Davis, he didn't resist
15	arrest?
16	A. No.
17	Q. He didn't run?
18	A. No.
19	MS. COSTIN: Thank you.
20	THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Counsel.
21	Any redirect, State?
22	MS. STEVENS: Briefly, Judge.
23	
24	

1	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
2	BY MS. STEVENS:
3	Q. Officer, the Defendant didn't run when he saw
4	you, but he did try to hide the cocaine, didn't he?
5	A. That's correct.
6	Q. Had you ever met the Defendant before?
7	A. No, I did not.
8	Q. And had you ever met the Co-Defendant,
9	Mr. Martinez, before December 16th of 2004?
10	A. No.
11	Q. And do you know whether or not any of your
12	partners had ever met either one of those Defendants
13	before?
14	A. No.
15	Q. They had not ever met them before?
16	A. No, they had not.
17	Q. Now, Counsel asked you about the weight of
18	this cocaine.
19	When you placed this bag of cocaine on the
20	scale, it was in the bag that you recovered it in, is
21	that correct?
22	A. That's correct.
23	Q. You didn't take the cocaine out of that bag
24	and place it on the scale, did you?

1	A. No.
2	Q. And that bag that the cocaine was originally
3	in was also in the larger evidence bag that you
4	identified today in court, wasn't it?
5	A. That's correct.
6	Q. And so when you got that weight, it was with
7	all of these bags around it, is that correct?
8	A. That's correct.
9	Q. Okay. And again, you did testify that that
10	is not an actual calibrated scale, is that correct?
11	A. That's correct.
12	Q. Now, Counsel asked you about prints.
13	Why didn't you take the prints off of the
14	bag? Why didn't you get prints in this case?
15	A. Well, at that time, we didn't feel we needed
16	prints.
17	We saw that the actual cocaine in both of the
18	Defendants' possession.
19	Q. And when do you need to get prints in a case?
20	MS. COSTIN: Objection, Judge.
21	THE COURT: Sustained as to the general form of
22	the question.
23	You can ask him specifically why it wasn't
24	done here.

1	BY MS. STEVENS:
2	Q. Is it fair to say you did not get the prints
3	in this case because you knew who possessed it?
4	MS. COSTIN: Objection, Judge. That's for the
5	jury.
6	THE COURT: Overruled.
7	You may answer.
8	Is that why you didn't get it?
9	THE WITNESS: Yes.
10	BY MS. STEVENS:
11	Q. You also saw that cocaine in the possession
12	of Mr. Martinez too, is that correct?
13	A. That's correct.
14	Q. Now, the reports that were completed in this
15	case, are those word-for-word recitations of what
16	occurred that day or are they summaries?
17	A. It's a summary.
18	Q. Now Counsel asked you about your testimony at
19	the special Grand Jury that occurred back on
20	January 20th of 2005.
21	Have you ever testified in front of a Grand
22	Jury before?
23	A. Yes, I have.
24	Q. And when you testify in front of a Grand

1	Jury, somebody is asking you questions, is that
2	correct?
3	A. That's correct.
4	Q. And generally are those questions yes or no
5	questions?
6	MS. COSTIN: Objection, Judge.
7	THE COURT: Sustained.
8	BY MS. STEVENS:
9	Q. Well, Counsel had asked you about a question
10	where you were asked about a van.
11	You never said the word "van," is that
12	correct?
13	A. That's correct.
14	Q. In fact, the word "van" was stated in a
15	question that was posed to you, is that correct?
16	A. That's correct.
17	Q. Now, you had testified earlier about several
18	reports that were generated in this case, is that
19	right?
20	A. That's correct.
21	Q. And in any of those reports, did you ever say
22	anything about a van?
23	A. No.
24	MS. COSTIN: Objection, Judge.

1 THE COURT: Overruled. 2 BY MS. STEVENS: In fact, all of those reports, this was 3 Q. described as a Mercury Mystique or sedan, is that 4 5 correct? 6 A. That's correct. 7 Now why didn't you tow the car that the Q. Defendant had driven to the Jiffy Lube? 8 9 It wasn't a part of the narcotics Α. 10 transaction. 11 And the cell phones that Counsel asked you if Q. these phones were in the car, Mercury Mystique, would 12 13 they have been left in the car and not inventoried? 14 That's correct. 15 Officer, Counsel also asked you about your Ο. 16 report where you stated in your report that the Defendant stood on the corner of Balmoral and Western 17 18 for about 15 minutes. 19 You corrected her earlier and said that was a typo, and it was really Balmoral and Lincoln, is that 20 21 correct? 22 Α. That's correct. 23 And, in fact, in the next line in your Q. report, it states that the subject then began walking 24

1	east on Balmoral to Western, is that correct?
2	A. That's correct.
3	Q. Is it fair to say that it would be impossible
4	for Defendant to stand on Balmoral and Western and then
5	walk to Balmoral and Western?
6	A. That's correct.
7	MS. STEVENS: Nothing further.
8	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
9	RECROSS-EXAMINATION
10	BY MS. COSTIN:
11	Q. You go to the Grand Jury, and they asked you
12	questions?
13	You go to the Grand Jury and they asked you
14	questions?
15	A. Yes.
16	MS. STEVENS: Objection. Who?
17	THE COURT: In this case, referring back to the
18	specific date, what was the date of Grand Jury
19	transcript?
20	BY MS. COSTIN:
21	Q. January 2005, on January 20th, 2005, did you
22	go to the Grand Jury and they asked you questions?
23	MS. STEVENS: Objection to the form. Who?
24	THE COURT: Overruled.

1	Go ahead.
2	THE WITNESS: That's correct.
3	BY MS. COSTIN:
4	Q. And you have been to the Grand Jury before on
5	many occasions?
6	A. That's correct.
7	Q. You have been an officer 11 years?
8	A. That's correct.
9	Q. You know you don't have to just answer yes or
10	no?
11	A. In the Grand Jury, I have testified there I
12	think hundreds of times, and I don't think I have ever
13	never I have always answered yes or no.
14	Q. When someone puts information out there that
15	you believe is wrong, you would correct them?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. And in this case, they asked you about a van,
18	and you said that it was a van?
19	A. That's correct.
20	Q. And you did it on more than one occasion?
21	A. That's correct.
22	Q. You didn't correct them?
23	A. No.
24	Q. And this phone she asked, the State's

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Attorney just asked you about, she asked if they were
1
      left in the car, but -- well, you towed that car,
2
      right?
3
                That's correct.
4
           Α.
                And that car was inventoried?
5
           Q.
           Α.
                No.
6
           Q. You didn't inventory the car?
7
                There is no inventory number that goes to a
           Α.
8
9
      towed car.
                So -- but it was towed, and it was towed to
10
      the police station?
11
12
           Α.
                 No.
                 It wasn't towed to the police station?
            Q.
13
14
           Α.
                 It was driven.
                 Driven.
15
            Q.
                 And then it was towed from the police
16
       station?
17
18
            Α.
                 That's correct.
                 Okay. Now, did you go through it?
19
            Q.
                 I did not.
20
            Α.
                 Okay. They took stuff out of it?
21
            Q.
            MS. STEVENS: Objection.
22
            THE COURT: Sustained.
23
       BY MS. COSTIN:
24
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1	Q. They took drugs out of it?
2	MS. STEVENS: Objection.
3	THE COURT: Sustained as to the form of the
4	question.
5	Let's confine it to your response to her most
6	recent redirect.
7	BY MS. COSTIN:
8	Q. Well, the phones, you never bothered to look
9	to see if the phones were in there?
10	MS. STEVENS: Objection.
11	THE COURT: Asked and answered.
12	He said he did not go through the car.
13	BY MS. COSTIN:
14	Q. Did anybody, to your knowledge, any of your
15	brother officers?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. Do you know if they found them?
18	A. I don't know.
19	Q. And this scale, you are an experienced
20	officer of 11 years, and you put an inventory number on
21	this?
22	A. I generated an inventory number.
23	Q. Okay. And this is what got to the sent to
24	the Crime Lab?

That's correct. Α. 1 Okay. And this is rock cocaine? 2 Q. It's cocaine. 3 Α. Rock cocaine? Ο. 4 THE COURT: Sustained. 5 MS. STEVENS: Objection. 6 THE COURT: Sustained. 7 BY MS. COSTIN: 8 Officer, when you inventoried, did you put 9 down that it was narcotics, one clear plastic-knotted 10 bag containing a rock white-like substance? 11 What was -- could you repeat. Α. 12 You inventoried this under 1452143, and you 13 Ο. when you sent it to the Crime Lab, you said it was one 14 narcotic drug containing one clear plastic bag 15 containing a white rock-like substance, suspect 16 cocaine? 17 That's correct. Α. 18 And that's what you wrote down in your report 19 Q. or your inventory? 20 That's correct. Α. 21 Rock-like cocaine, and it was in one clear 22 Ο. plastic bag? 23 That's correct. Α. 24

1	Q. Now the scale she asked you about, the scale,
2	it's not calibrated?
3	THE COURT: Sustained. I have already heard.
4	Anything about the scale I haven't heard?
5	MS. COSTIN: Your Honor, I think you have heard
6	all about it.
7	THE COURT: Okay. Anything further, Defense?
8	MS. COSTIN: No. Thank you.
9	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
10	State, anything further that I haven't heard?
11	If I have already heard it once, I don't need
12	to hear it a third time, so think carefully.
13	MS. STEVENS: Nothing, further Judge.
14	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
15	Thank you, sir. You are excused.
16	(WITNESS EXCUSED.)
17	THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, that's going to
18	conclude the testimony that we are going to hear on
19	today's date.
20	What I would like you to do, come back to
21	this room tomorrow 10:30 in the morning.
22	Now when you get here, you have to walk
23	through the courtroom. There may be people in the
24	gallery. It's likely there's proceedings that will be